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24 April 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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MOZAMBIQUE-SWAZILAND DELEGATIONS MEET, EXPRESS SATISFACTION

Swazi Minister's Arrival

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 20 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Delegations from the People's Republic of Mozambique and the kingdom of Swaziland, respectively led by Mariano Matsinhe, Mozambican minister of interior and B.M. Nsibande, Swazi deputy prime minister, met yesterday in Beira. The official talks were aimed at reinforcing the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two neighboring countries. "This is not the first time we come to Mozambique. We have met with Mozambican authorities many times to discuss various mutual problems," the Swazi deputy prime minister declared to newsmen upon arriving at the Beira international airport, where he was received by Minister Mariano Matsinhe.

The kingdom of Swaziland is also one of the signatories of the Lusaka Declaration, a document which states the desire of 9 countries of the subcontinent to do all in their power to break away from foreign economic dominance, particularly in relation to South Africa. In this context, B.M. Nsibande declared that his government will do everything possible to see that the goals of the Lusaka Declaration are implemented.

Queried by newsmen on the question of the constant aggressions of the Pretoria regime against independent African countries--particularly Mozambique--the Swazi deputy prime minister stated that King Sobhuza was very concerned about Pretoria's aggressions against the residences of ANC refugees in Matola and the recent provocations in Ponta de Ouro.

Minister Leaves

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 21 Mar 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The Swazi delegation led by that country's deputy prime minister, B.M. Nsibande, left Beira yesterday morning. Just before departing from the Beira international airport, B.M. Nsibande told newsmen that his visit to our country was successful. He added that he derived great satisfaction from the conversations he maintained with Mozambican authorities with a view to reinforcing the ties of friendship already existing between the two peoples.

He also stated that this would not be the last time he was visiting Mozambique would grow closer.

CSO: 4401

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NIGERIA-BENIN INCIDENT DISCLAIMED--The Beninese ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Eustache Prudencio, told newsmen in Lagos yesterday that the alleged invasion by his country of part of Sokoto state was the work of cattle rearers and peasants who ignored border regulations. He also accused imperialists of publishing reports [words indistinct] the relations between Nigeria and Benin Republic and stressed that the existing cordial ties could never be broken. Last month, some newspapers in the country published reports of an alleged invasion of [name indistinct] village in Sokoto State by Beninese troops. [Text] [AB040923 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Apr 81]

CSO: 4420

WESTERN POWERS ATTACKED ON NAMIBIA, SANCTIONS POSITION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Feb 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Sanctions and Rhetoric"]

[Text] From all indications, the imposition of international sanctions against the South African regime is not entirely agreeable to the Western powers, members of the so-called "Contact Group."

If one is to believe the speech offered by Richard Luce, assistant secretary of foreign affairs, in the British Parliament, the London government would rather maintain "dialog" and "contact" with the Republic of South Africa than apply coercive measures, specifically in the area of trade, against the apartheid regime. Luce further clarified the position of the British government, declaring he did not feel it was "constructive" to impose sanctions against Pretoria.

Actually, the attitude of member countries of the Group of Five is very similar in this respect. France has already cautiously indicated such a position, and the United States is slinking down the same path.

Thus Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher left yesterday for Washington to meet with President Ronald Reagan to discuss the situation in Southern Africa, lately the object of concern by the aggressive NATO bloc, bearing in mind the sea passage via the Cape route.

The machinations orchestrated by the Western powers, members of the Group of Five, are really shocking to the African people. Their cynicism is truly blatant. They beat the drums for a peaceful and nonviolent resolution of the Namibian problem, and at the same time they furnish the weapons, tanks, planes and fuel that enable South Africa to attack the Front Line countries, in demonstration of an abominable policy.

All this means that these countries are not actually interested in true independence for Namibia under SWAPO leadership.

It is suitable to ask here if it were not South Africa's intransigence, in direct defiance of UN decisions, that forced the international community to come to apply sanctions against the Pretoria regime. What other more "peaceful" or "constructive" measure should have been taken?

The most recent ministerial conference of the nonaligned nations, held in New Delhi, upheld the justice of the course as a means to force the South African regime to end the illegal occupation of Namibia.

It is indicative, however, that the recent attacks by the South African army and the U.S. threats against the Front Line countries are accompanied by pressure on various countries not to join in the boycott against South Africa.

It is an attempt to create a favorable climate for those who preach against the sanctions before the next session of the UN General Assembly on the Namibian question, after the ministerial conference of the OAU.

The United States, France, Great Britain and the FRG do not even shrink from the possibility of using their veto in the Security Council in order to protect and encourage a regime considered criminal by all mankind.

The Western powers will be answerable for the consequences of such a stand. Misinterpreted by the dominant Western powers, the lessons of history show that the alternative of installing neocolonial regimes in southern Africa will always meet with resistance from the peoples.

There, faced with the aggression and intransigence of racist South Africa, with the complicity of the Western powers (by their opposition to sanctions), the Namibian people have no alternative but to intensify the armed struggle for national liberation. In their struggle, the Namibian people can always count on the unswerving support of the Front Line countries and the entire progressive international community, which defends the need for economic sanctions and the oil embargo against the racists.

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CSO: 4401

DEFICIENCIES NOTED IN CONTROL OF LABOR FORCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpts] There is a need--as yet unmet--for statistical monitoring of the available manpower in Angola, aimed at the rational use of the labor force. The number of unemployed workers in the country is unknown, with damaging repercussions in the organization of the labor sector, because without a precise knowledge of the available manpower it is impossible to attend to the priorities in the planned development of all areas of national activity.

The need to address the problem led us to contact some individuals involved in the matter, namely, Bernardino Santos, provincial delegate of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security in Luanda, and Daniel Santos, chief of the National Office of Employment.

Although there are no up-to-date statistics, it can be said that the number of inactive individuals in our country is very high. It would not be appropriate, however, to categorize the situation as unemployment, since there are assured jobs for everyone in some branches of activity, such as agriculture, which can absorb manpower almost without limit.

The problem of unemployment is becoming more severe, principally in urban centers, because of the large and continuing migration of people who are constantly abandoning the countryside with no professional qualifications for most of the specific activities in the urban labor infrastructure. The need for professional training of cadres is now being closely examined by the responsible agencies in our country, because this is the only way to insure the economic development of the country and to overcome the lack of technical skills and the obscurantism inherited from colonialism.

The National Manpower Directorate, which replaced the former employment service of the colonial regime, has the task of implementing the labor and social security policy designed by the party and government for the rational management of the working masses, aimed at the continuing expansion of national production and increased productivity of companies and services. Its responsibilities include assisting workers to find employment according to their preferences and skills. It is also responsible for placing the young people coming out of the professional training schools throughout the country.

Employment Centers Still Manage Poorly

The National Manpower Directorate has employment centers throughout the national territory. In all of 1980, however, they registered only 30,000 job applications and 18,000 job listings throughout the country. Only 11,472 workers, an insignificant number, were placed in various branches of activity through the National Manpower Directorate.

As the provincial delegate of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security explained, the employment centers' limited capacity to place manpower is an inevitable result of the lack of qualified personnel, which is still observed in most branches of activity in the country. There is also the failure, both by the workers and the employing companies, to observe the official regulations for job applications and listings.

"There is a decree requiring companies to inform the employment centers of their manpower needs on a regular basis," Bernardino Santos told us, "which would help us to maintain more efficient control of the nation's available manpower, but these regulations have not been properly observed, allowing a large number of workers to move indiscriminately from job to job, with no need to go through the employment centers, a situation which creates imbalance in the productive process."

According to the official, this situation will be gradually eliminated with the practical application of a new employment system, to be adopted throughout the country. The first steps are already being taken in some provinces.

New System Shows Positive Results

This new employment system is designed to be established throughout the country. The regulatory decree should be approved shortly by the higher authorities, and the system is already being tested in Huila, Huambo and Benguela provinces. The system embodies the guidelines drawn by the First Extraordinary Party Congress regarding the reactivation of employment centers throughout the country.

It has shown satisfactory results, reflected in some representative statistics regarding manpower control in the aforementioned areas. To the end of September 1980, in Huambo Province alone, 34,180 employed workers, 7,206 of whom were women, were listed in the system. In the same period, in Benguela, 80,000 employed workers, 11,845 of whom were women, were listed. The system is aimed at improving manpower control through the transfer of work cards. In the future, the employment centers must be consulted regarding job applications and offers and the hiring of workers.

Everyone Wants City Job

The transfer of unemployed manpower from the city to the country requires that some concrete measures be taken to promote a general understanding of the need to develop agriculture, the basis for our economic development.

The employment centers have registered countless requests for agricultural manpower. In general, they have not been met because most of the job candidates refuse to work in the country, even though many of them have no professional skills whatever.

As Bernardino Santos told us, to solve this problem it will be necessary to reactivate some labor centers which are now shut down and to open others, as well, taking into account the level of agricultural mechanization which the country has achieved. It is also necessary to improve our capacity for technical-professional training of the available manpower.

IMPORTANCE OF BORDER GUARDS STRESSED; NEW COMMISSIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by P Marcos]

[Text] A delegation from the National Directorate of the TGFA (Border Guard Troops of Angola), led by Capt Manuel Domingos, chief of staff of that arm of the Ministry of State Security, recently payed a working visit to Cunene and Benguela provinces, to study questions pertaining to the defense of our borders.

The delegation included 1st Lt Candido Brito, national political director of the TGFA, department chiefs and other junior officers.

New TGFA Officers Commissioned

Last Tuesday in Ngiva, new first and second lieutenants were commissioned in a ceremony presided over by Maj Ary da Costa.

On that occasion, the chief of staff of the TGFA expressed some thoughts regarding the defense of the territorial integrity of our country, and congratulated the border troops for the success they have achieved in organization.

Domingos urged the new officers to dedicate themselves with increasing zeal and responsibility to the tasks assigned to them to insure the inviolability of our borders.

Concluding the act, Major da Costa stressed its importance to the life of the armed forces, particularly the TGFA, whose soldiers form the forward line, who make the first contact with the murderous fury of the racist South African army, which seeks to violate our native soil. Major da Costa declared that the commissions represented the recognition by the armed forces command of the selfless efforts of these soldiers in defense of our revolutionary conquests.

He noted the success of the TGFA in its work to intensify the battle against the internal and foreign forces of reaction, despite the countless problems with material and manpower that still occur in all sectors of national life. He exhorted those present to remain firm in the defense of the conquests already achieved during these 5 years of our independence, in respect for the memory of those who gave their lives for national liberation.

The delegation from the national command of the TGFA went to Omopanda and visited the TGFA's Technical Specialists School, where the third course is currently in progress, enabling future specialists to master the modern combat techniques capable of driving back the murderous war machine of international imperialism.

Other officers were also commissioned in Benguela Province, in a ceremony attended by Ramos da Cruz, municipal commissioner of Lobito, representing Col Dino Matross, member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee and provincial commissioner of Benguela.

Following the ceremony, Ramos da Cruz presided over the inauguration of the party office in the TGFA's Fourth Region Command. On that occasion, the official expressed some thoughts on the implantation of party structures within the armed forces.

Referring to the work of the party cells, he noted that the party members were the most active soldiers in the regional command, in that they fully executed the tasks assigned to them.

At the end of its visits to the provinces, the TGFA delegation met with the regional commands to draw up the guidelines for the current year.

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CSO: 4401

ENDIAMA HOLDS MAJORITY OF DIAMANG STOCK

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] In a ceremony yesterday morning in Luanda, ENDIAMA, UEE (National Diamond Co of Angola, State Enterprise) and the foreign share holders of DIAMANG (Angola Diamond Co) signed a contract forming a mixed enterprise.

The contract was signed in implementation of a recent decree of the Council of Ministers, establishing a new statutory regime for DIAMANG. The new contract follows on a series of other legislative bills, in particular, the Law of Mines.

According to the terms of the contract, DIAMANG will become a mixed company, with ENDIAMA holding 77.21 percent of the stock. In addition to other rights granted by the decrees, ENDIAMA will have the exclusive right to market diamonds found or mined in this country.

According to the new DIAMANG statutes, ENDIAMA will be responsible for prospecting, research and reconnaissance, geological-mineral studies and technical-economic feasibility studies, as well as all assistance and support work.

This is an important act, basically because it represents the final revocation of the regime inherited from the colonial era with respect to the exploitation of diamonds.

Acting as general director and assistant general director, respectively, of ENDIAMA, Lt Col Manuel Lourenco Junior, president of the Administrative Council of DIAMANG, and Germano de Araujo, national director of the mining industry, signed the contract. Present at the signing were Lt Col Bento Ribeiro, minister of industry, the directors of the Legal and Planning offices of the Ministry of Industry, the administrators of DIAMANG for the state, and the Syndical Commission of the main office of that company.

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CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

SOVIET BOOK FAIR--In honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, which is taking place in Moscow, an exhibition of Soviet books was inaugurated yesterday in the Augusto Nganguia Library in Luanda. The exhibit, which will be open to the public from 0800 to 1200 hours and from 1600 to 2000 hours, is a joint project of the Soviet Embassy and EDIL [?National Book and Record Institute]. The exhibit includes brochures picturing the life of the Soviet people, in technical, medical, social, political, music and military fields, as well as works by Lenin, fiction, children's books and works on Marxism-Leninism. Speaking at the inauguration, Ernesto Escorcio, director of EDIL, and Ivan Alexeyer, commercial attache of the Soviet Embassy, stressed the importance of the exhibition for a better understanding of the life of the Soviet people, and they emphasized the need to strengthen the friendly relations between the two parties, peoples and governments. The ceremony was attended by Vadim Loguinov, Soviet ambassador in Angola, Adao Rodrigues (Malo), assistant director of DEPP [?Department of Political and Ideological Education], and other celebrities. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Feb 81 p 2] 6362

LABOR JUSTICE LAW APPROVED--Luanda, 13 Mar--The law on labor justice was promulgated in the People's Republic of Angola during the second session of the People's Assembly, held in Luanda from 6 to 11 March 1981. This law is a legal instrument which will provide the necessary discipline and harmony in places of work and consequently, will help to increase production and productivity there. Its promulgation reflects a concern of the first MPLA congress that, among other things, in legal matters, called for an end to work tribunals and the upgrading or formation of labor boards to apply labor justice, see that workers carry out their duties and resolve labor conflicts. The labor boards, which will be democratic, will, among other duties, be responsible for gathering information and deciding conflicts arising about security and hygiene at work, protection of women and minors and hearing appeals by workers on the disciplinary measures imposed by the management at work. The trade unions have not been forgotten; they have legal permission to participate in matters submitted to the labor boards, either to defend the workers or to exercise their own right, giving opinions, petitioning for evidence, requesting the study of documents and helping to uncover the truth. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Mar 81 p 10] 9479

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES FUEL PRICE INCREASES

Minister's Statement

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Mar 81 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The spiralling rise in the price of imported petroleum has created severe global economic dislocation and placed unbearable burden on the economies of the developing countries, the Ministry of Domestic Trade said here yesterday.

In a press statement issued yesterday, the Ministry said Ethiopia is one of the developing countries to be most gravely affected as a result of the continuing price hike which the petroleum exporting countries are forcing on the non-oil producing developing countries. The statement pointed out that the Government of Socialist Ethiopia has been severely hampered in the process in its sustained effort to raise the economic standard of the country and of the people and that it can no longer hope to successfully carry out the national development campaign while at the same time subsidizing the cost of importing oil and related commodities.

Comrade Abebe Kebede, Minister of Domestic Trade and COPWE Central Committee member, announced yesterday afternoon that the price of oil in Addis Ababa and throughout the country will be accordingly raised beginning today, March 27, 1981.

The price increase applies to ordinary and super oil and to white and black naphta. The statement said that the price of ordinary oil has been increased by 43.5 cents per litre while the increase on white and black naphta per litre is 26 and 20 cents respectively.

At a press conference he gave yesterday, Comrade Abebe said that the decision was taken after the matter was studied at a higher level for a period of one year. He outlined the problems resulting from the constantly rising prices of oil on the world market and the variation that exists between the internal and external prices.

In order to cover the additional expenditure created by the gap, the government was paying 250 million Birr annually, said the Minister of Domestic Trade. He pointed out that in spite of the fact that the prices of petroleum on

the international market have continuously been escalating, the Revolutionary Government has not up to now made the necessary adjustments on the domestic prices of fuel. The government was subsidizing the import of fuel with considerable outlay of foreign exchange, the Minister stated.

This was intended, Comrade Abebe said, to ensure that development activities aimed at the economic development of Ethiopia would proceed and march forward unhampered. However, he said to strengthen socialist construction, investment capital to be channelled towards productive forces ought to be increased.

As it is necessary to increase production this way, expenses borne by the government in the form of subsidy must to an extent be shared by benefitting agencies and organisations and by the society as a whole the Minister explained.

Favorable Prices

According to the Minister, the new prices of oil compared favourably with prices prevailing in other countries.

The current price increase on petroleum and other fuel has been fixed taking into account problems that may arise in the transport and industrial fields as well as principles that defend the interests of their people, the Minister noted in his statement. Accordingly, he said, prices on black and white naphta that have greater relevance to the lives of the broad masses have been minimally increased. This was done, the minister said, taking into consideration the fact that the problem of fuel-wood has of late been aggravated though the item is so essential in the day-to-day life of the masses. The oil used for lamps in particular has been given special attention, for not only has the government decided to decrease its price but it has also lifted taxes that used to be imposed on it, the Minister said.

On the whole, said the Minister, the current price increase came about because of conditions beyond the control of the country. As it has been fixed in such a way as to maintain the interests of the broad masses, those who side with the masses must ensure its implementation, the Minister said.

Comrade Abebe outlined at length the measures to be taken to cope effectively with the current price rise of oil. He said that 80 per cent of those to be affected by the change would be government departments. Accordingly, he said, the use of oil should be based on strict economy.

The Minister further observed that there is a likelihood that counter-revolutionary elements would attempt to exaggerate the price increase and, using it as pretext, seek to inflate prices on other commodities, or create artificial shortage through hoarding goods of industrial or agricultural origin. He said that stern measures will be taken against such elements.

To show how much Ethiopia's expenditure has grown, the Minister said Ethiopia spent 62.5 million Birr for 634.6 thousand cubic metres of fuel during 1966 E.C.

To import the same amount of oil, the country would be obliged to pay 400 million Birr this Ethiopian fiscal year. This indicates the magnitude of the expenditure required for the import of oil, according to the Minister.

This is only one aspect of the problem, Comrade Abebe said. The other aspect is that in the so-called international market which furthers the exploitative mechanisms of the advanced western countries, commodities originating from these countries are sold at inflated prices in order to enable them cushion the rise in the price of petroleum. He noted that this way the western countries export the economic crisis to the developing countries like Ethiopia. The minister declared in conclusion that to struggle for socialism means to struggle against imperialism and for self-sufficiency. This struggle should aim at liberating the country's foreign trade from dependence on imperialism by increasing production, learning how to save, applying proper use of resources and building a free and a strong economy, he said.

Meanwhile, a public notice on the fixation and regulation of new fuel oil prices and petrol tanker tariffs was announced here yesterday by the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

The public notice signed by the Minister of Domestic Trade and COPWE Central Committee Member, Comrade Abebe Kebede, said the price of Butegaz has been fixed at 1.30 Birr per kilo in the hinterland and 1.46 Birr per kilo in Asmara for as long as the commodity reaches there via the Assab route.

The public notice says that the price of ordinary oil in Assab will be 108 cents and that of super oil 118 cents, this representing the lowest rate. The highest rate goes for the town of Gore in Illubabor region where ordinary oil and super oil will cost 1.31 cents and 141 cents respectively. Most towns in the interior are in the 119-123 cents price range for ordinary oil.

In Addis Ababa, ordinary oil costs 119 cents per litre and super oil 129 cents. The comparative figures for Asmara and Dire Dawa are 113 cents and 123 cents and 119 cents and 129 cents per litre respectively, according to the price table accompanying the public notice of the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

The new tariffs on petrol tankers are given as 11 cents per litre for Assab-Addis Ababa, 2 cents for Massawa-Asmara, and 12.644 cents in the case of petroleum finding its way into the country via other points of entry.

Shipping tariff is given as 3 cents per litre for Assab-Massawa, 2 cents per litre for Assab-Djibouti, 3 cents per litre for Aden-Assab, 3.5 cents per litre for Aden-Massawa and 2 cents per litre for Aden-Djibouti.

Justification for Increase

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Measure Dictated by Circumstances"]

[Text]

Socialist Ethiopia has been forced to increase the price of petrol and diesel oil in view of the problems resulting from the constantly rising prices of oil on the world market and the variation that exists between the internal and external prices. The price increase has been effected after detailed studies of all aspects of the country's oil needs.

The price increase has not come unexpectedly nor is it a unique phenomenon for Socialist Ethiopia. In view of the escalating prices which the oil producing countries are charging, a price increase had been expected for a long time. But the revolutionary government did everything possible not to pass on part of the burden to the people and organisations.

That Socialist Ethiopia has been importing oil at a higher price and selling it to the consumers at a lower price is fully realised by the people. To make for the price difference in the form of subsidy, the revolutionary government has been spending more than 20 million Birr every month, despite economic constraints as a result of the on-going development campaign and the nation-wide literacy programme.

Under the circumstances, the only alternative left to the government was to increase the price of oil. The benefitting agencies and organisations and the society as a whole had to share to an extent the expenses borne by the government. Yet, it must be stressed that the new prices still compare favourably with prices prevailing in other countries.

As the Minister of Domestic Trade has explained, the current price increase came about because of conditions beyond the control of the country. When all non-oil producing countries have been hit by the oil crisis, Ethiopia cannot naturally remain an exception. The government deserves praise for handling the oil crisis in such a way that eighty per cent of those to be affected by the change would be government departments.

Ethiopia, like other developing countries, has started research and exploration to tap other sources of energy, particularly renewable ones. Experiments are being undertaken on the use of biogas and ethonol as well as more efficient use of firewood. No spectacular achievements in these fields can be made overnight. For some time to come dependence on imported oil cannot be avoided.

So far, the one source of energy Ethiopia is endowed with is hydro-power. But its full development can be realized only on a long-term basis. The revolutionary government's ultimate objective is to electrify rural Ethiopia. Until this objective is attained there cannot be any alternative to importing oil.

The current price increase has fully taken into account the interests of the broad masses who use kerosene for lighting. Likewise, diesel oil used by trucks and tractors has been priced in such a way as to ensure smooth operation in this domain. The need now arises to embark on economical use of fuel on the part of organizations and individuals.

It is not uncommon to see private car owners arguing at petrol stations for getting more petrol than allowed. Nor it is an unusual scene to see people driving around, unnecessarily burning costly fuel. Ethiopia's present consumption of petrol can be undoubtedly reduced through economical use of petrol.

It is quite possible, as Comrade Abebe Kebede has rightly pointed out, that counter-revolutionary elements would attempt to exaggerate the price increase and, using it as a pretext, seek to inflate prices on other commodities or create artificial shortages through hoarding. The schemes of such elements must be foiled effectively. In that respect, mass organizations and the broad masses have a crucial role to play in checking the nefarious activities of profiteers and counter-revolutionary elements.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL AID--Comrade Shimelis Adugna, commissioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Coordinating Commission and COPWE Central Committee member, today at the commission's assembly hall briefed ambassadors and representatives of international organizations resident in Addis Ababa on aid needed for victims of natural and man-made disasters. He said in his statement that the joint study and report of the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Coordinating Committee and socialist Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Coordinating Commission had confirmed the existence of victims of natural and man-made disasters who badly needed short-term aid. He added that the report had also referred to the urgent need of the victims for short-term aid in the spheres of food, water and health services. It had also stressed the importance of repairing and equipping schools in some areas and building new ones in others. Comrade Shimelis said in this connection that the report also stressed the need for providing essential transport and materials required for moving donated agricultural equipment to the affected areas. Noting that the aid received not only will provide the victims of natural and man-made disasters with temporary relief but also will help them become self-reliant in the future, Comrade Shimelis appealed to the ambassadors and representatives of international organizations to explain the situation to their respective governments and organizations so as to facilitate obtaining the aid needed. [Text] [LD051538 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 Apr 81 EA]

CSO: 4407

BRIEFS

FRENCH ATTENTION TO AFRICA--Libreville, 3 Apr (AFP)--In an article published on Friday by the Gabonese daily, L'UNION, the Gabonese President Omar Bongo has underscored the little interest for Africa shown in the French election campaign. While he refuses to interfere in French internal affairs, President Bongo was surprised that candidates in the presidential elections make little mention of a whole continent, apparently ignoring the present and future conflicts at stake. Africa is only mentioned in invoking ridiculous matters, whereas Africa is becoming a country of civil war fanned by the big powers, the Gabonese head of state writes. If most of the candidates refer to De Gaulle, have they forgotten the great interest that the leader of free France had for Africa since 18 June 1940? (...) We are far from the period of peaceful independence proposed by De Gaulle, he continues. More than 100,000 French voters live and earn their living in Africa. They are directly concerned by French African policy, the president reminds them, stressing that the outcome of the elections will be determined by vote difference of some few hundreds or even tens. [Text] [AB031822 Paris AFP in French 1524 GMT 3 Apr 81]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

BRITISH, U.S. LOAN AGREEMENTS--Ghana today signed two loan agreements totalling 105 million cedis with Britain and the United States in Accra. The agreements were signed for Ghana by the minister of finance and economic planning, Dr Benneh, the British high commissioner and the U.S. ambassador in Ghana, for their countries. Half of the interest-free British loan of 57.7 million cedis will be used to import spare parts and replace machinery for the rehabilitation of the mining industry. The remaining amount will be allocated for the provision of spare parts for agricultural machinery. The loan will be repaid in 25 years beginning from 1988. The U.S. loan is 54.9 million cedis. This will cover the importation of 26,000 metric tons of wheat and 14,000 tons of rice from the United States. The items are expected in the country in 4 months. Proceeds from the sale will [be] used for the provision of inputs for small-scale farmers. This loan will be repaid in 40 years with an interest of 3 percent and a grace period of 10 years. The two agreements have already been ratified by parliament. [Excerpt] [AB051304 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Mar 81 AB]

GOLD ROYALTIES--The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation today presented 24,661,000 cedis royalties to the government. The amount represents 6 percent of the corporation's total earnings between January and December 1980. It was received by the minister of finance and economic planning, Dr Benneh. Dr Benneh appealed to the corporation to try to increase the production of gold from the present 21,005 ounces per month to 40,000. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Mar 81 AB]

CSO: 4420

DETAILS OF RECENT AID AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] The French government has decided to grant Guinea-Bissau an amount of 20 million francs (approximately 140 million Guinean pesos). This decision came at the end of the fourth meeting of the mixed commission of cooperation between the two countries that took place in Paris from 3 to 5 March.

This amount is earmarked for the financing of those projects chosen by our government as our priorities, specifically the multiplication of peanut seeds, providing hospital equipment and technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, phosphate exploration in the eastern part of the country and search for underground water resources in the Bijagos, university study grants and professional training, educational assistance to various educational institutions, the possible financing of feasibility studies for the Bissau-Prabis and Bissau-Quinhamel roads, as well as two training grants for civil aviation pilots. Besides its normal assistance in the field of foodstuffs (2,000 tons of cereals annually), France has decided to offer our country an extraordinary grant of 1,000 tons of corn and 673 tons of wheat flour. These items are expected to arrive at the end of April.

It was also decided that France will soon send to Bissau a team that will study the economic viability of projects related to professional training and to the Francisco Mendes Cooperative tied to the state secretariat for the country's freedom fighters, with a view to possible future financing.

The delegation will also review the situation at the mixed "Semapesca" fishing company. This will allow this enterprise to acquire new fishing units through the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC).

The Guinean and French delegations were led by Minister of Commerce and Fishing Joseph Turpin and Christian Joudiou, director general of the cabinet of the minister of cooperation.

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL IN GDR--The minister of education, Comrade Mario Cabral, who is on an official visit to the GDR was received last week by the German minister of foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer. The two ministers stressed that the traditional relations of friendship between the GDR and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau are on an excellent footing and are being developed in a spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity. They also noted with satisfaction that they hold similar views on all subjects discussed. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Mar 81 p 8]

PEOPLE'S COURTS--A meeting of all the officials in charge of people's courts in the Cacheu region was held on 6 March in the Bula sector on the creation of people's courts in this sector. The meeting was presided by Comrade Malam Biai, chairman of the state committee for the Bula sector and included comrades Antonio Samba Balde and Fernando Sanca; the former is the official in charge of the people's courts in the Cacheu region and the latter heads the security services of the same area. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Mar 81 p 2]

FORGIVENESS ASKED--Something of importance appeared recently in our newspaper in the readers' column. A letter mentioned that justice was done, but that much remained to be done. Questions were asked about responsibility for the many crimes committed under the former regime and other injustices. It is true that in those regions where crimes were committed there were officials in charge of these localities. But there is something we must understand. Under the former regime, people were made to do things with which they disagreed. We took this into account, because otherwise, we would have arrested many people. They were executing orders. Everyone, at the time, had to look after himself. We ask our readers to forgive. It should also be noted that under the previous regime, whoever dared tell the truth was persecuted, arrested or killed. We heard out all who were directly or indirectly implicated in the crimes. Let us forget what happened. We must start on a new road. We do not wish to be like the others. No longer will such things happen in Guinea-Bissau: only if the Council of the Revolution would disappear, only if the people of Guinea-Bissau were cowards. But we know this is not the case. The people proved that they were not cowards. They fought against colonialism and freed their land. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Mar 81 p 5]

BRIEFS

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL LOANS--It was learned Tuesday that two loan agreements totaling about 800 million CFA francs had been signed Monday in Bamako between the Malian Government and the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE). The first, granting Mali about 650 million CFA francs on a long-term basis--30 years, at interest rates ranging between 1.5 and 2 percent--is for the partial construction of the Costes-Ongoiba Canal, which is the largest agro-industrial complex in Mali. The second, worth about 150 million CFA francs is for a sugar project at Bancoumana in the Koulikoro region. The agreements were signed for Mali by Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, the minister of external affairs and cooperation, while Mr Philippe Renard, the director of the Bamako agency of the CCCE signed for his institution. [Paris AFP in French 1257 GMT 31 Mar 81 AB]

C90: 4400

MARKETING OF CASHEW CROP SHOWS POOR RESULTS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 22 Mar 81 pp 19-23

[Article by Calane da Silva]

[Excerpts] Various factors have contributed this year to a significant decrease in the marketing of cashews in the province of Inhambane. They are: climatic problems, insufficient supplies of products needed by the people as an incentive to sell their cashew crops, a deficient marketing network and various organizational aspects related to the state agricultural marketing, as well as problems with private merchants.

In the first place, let us mention the serious drought that has affected Inhambane and various other provinces of the country. The rains expected for October and November did not materialize, thus affecting the cashew crop.

The type of goods that were an incentive for the sale of cashews some years ago has undergone a significant change, at least in the province of Inhambane: even if blankets, clothes, batteries and radios are all products that peasants wish to acquire in return for their cashew crops, it is actually items of first necessity that are in short supply.

"I came here to sell cashews and buy rice, sugar, oil and soap. But I only found some sugar, so I will not sell all the cashews I brought," a peasant from the Cambine region said when approached by our reporter at an agricultural marketing center.

A driver for this center also recounted that at times, peasants stop the trucks to inspect their contents; if there are no products of first necessity, they do not even come to the center to sell their cashews.

A woman who owns a private market in Maxixe also owns three cashew-purchasing centers in the interior of the district. Her problem is that, besides the shortage of products of first necessity, there are also no transportation means. "If we old owners, as well as the new ones who acquired the people's stores were ensured the proper means of transportation, we could open more centers in the interior to market the cashews," she states.

Another problem that has discouraged some private merchants is the fact that state marketing centers are established a short distance from trading villages. The same woman says: "Is it that the state marketing centers want to compete with us? Their attitude is very prejudicial. They should establish them in places where there are no stores or trading centers near-by." This type of competition with private merchants in some localities around the province should actually be condemned.

An official of the state marketing center complains of the lack of human and material resources for a better organization of labor and increased productivity. "We lack human resources. We have no adding machines to help us. We also lack scales." There is also another troubling question. State trucks involved in cashew marketing normally travel almost empty. They only carry three to four sacks of flour or sugar or half a dozen bolts of cloth, driving for hundreds of kilometers, and then returning with just a few sacks of cashews. Taking into consideration the expense for fuel and salaries, this amounts to a great loss, even if cashews are bought at 5 meticals from the peasants and resold to the factories for 7 meticals. The owner of a large warehouse in Inhambane states, for instance, that he only received 7 cartons of matches and 50 sacks of flour, among other small quantities of products, to distribute to the retailers involved in the marketing of the cashew crop. "That would be," he says, "only one or one and a half sacks of flour for each shopkeeper. It is really not profitable to come from the interior only to get one sack of flour." In brief, these are the reasons for the poor showing in the cashew marketing field, which, according to estimates, will not even amount to half of the 18,000 tons specified in the State Central Plan.

CSO: 4401

USE OF WHITE SOUTH AFRICANS SEEN AS DENOTING NEW STRATEGY

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 22 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] The South African attack against Ponta do Ouro was carried out by a group of black soldiers headed by some Boers. Two of the latter were killed by our defense forces. The type of materiel the group was carrying proved that the military operation was not a simple "hit-and-run" affair. The racist soldiers meant to enter Mozambique to remain and carry out operations for a relatively long time.

Is it not possible that the racial composition of the aggressors' group and the type of aggression are indicative of the strategy the racists wish to follow? Would the South Africans identify themselves as the authors of the attack if no white soldier had been killed in action and left in the field? Had it not been for the "accidental" death of the two Boers, the minority Pretoria regime would have attributed the 18 March fight to "internal conflicts." The racists would certainly have maintained that this was an operation carried out by armed Mozambicans fighting against our socialist regime. Could this be the South African option, the strategy of indirect aggression?

At the recent press conference where the CIA agents were shown to the public, the minister of information of the People's Republic of Mozambique already denounced this indirect aggression by South Africa, which uses special troops constituted by African mercenaries of various nationalities (including Mozambicans). The counter-revolutionaries trained and armed by South Africa have no existence of their own: they are incorporated into the South African aggressor forces. They are an integral part of the Boers' military forces. They represent the attempt to mask racist aggression, to Africanize the escalation of Pretoria's provocations. Here are, once again, the tactics of transferring internal conflicts and of covering up the political difficulties that the racist regime is incapable of overcoming.

In sum, the Ponta do Ouro aggression heralds, quite possibly, the intention of the South African invaders to include a limited number of Boers in their forces. All precautions are taken to avoid leaving behind any proof that the aggressions are, in fact, carried out by the regular South African army. It is also possible that this means that the South African racists will intensify the formation of counter-revolutionary groups constituted by African mercenaries of Mozambican and other origins all along the border with Mozambique.

The South African strategy does not deceive us, as it does not deceive the international community. No matter what is the occult face of the provocations, no matter what is the nationality of the mercenaries used by them, aggressions will always bear the mark of their authors: the racist Boers desperately trying to survive.

CSO: 4401

POLICE, VARIOUS ABUSES OF AUTHORITY HIT

Needed Respect

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 30 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] With special objectivity and clarity, President Samora Machel resolutely attacked and upset a number of people. During his recent visit to Beira, he touched on an extremely delicate and troubling matter which has been the subject of discussion, commentary and criticism, almost always unfavorable. However, this matter had never been mentioned openly because of a lack of courage or even fear, and maybe because of a degree of nepotism.

We are talking about respect for revolutionary legality, respect for the principles of the constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique. During his first day in Beira, President Samora Machel said that it was necessary to analyze the way in which revolutionary legality and respect for constitutional principles were observed in this city. On the last day of his visit, the president provided the exact answer.

The need for this analysis, which implies a deep sense of honesty and objectivity without any tinge of demagoguery or paternalism, is continually growing, since revolutionary legality and respect for constitutional principles have been grossly and brutally violated by certain individuals who are abusing the power invested in them by the public itself, who are ambitious, opportunistic and arrogant.

As a result, the people are increasingly alienated from the true exercise of power, which is theirs by rights and justice.

President Samora Machel's remarks clearly show that the FRELIMO leadership is well aware of the sometimes dramatic situation in Beira created by certain individuals through actions that were correctly defined by President Samora Machel as bordering on fascism. The president's orders were clear: All those persons, whether from the ranks of defense or security organizations, who were found to act against the people, should be immediately removed.

Police sweeps, which should be conducted against antisocial elements but end up hitting the most honest and law-abiding citizens, persecutions, bureaucratic repression, privileges enjoyed by some private shops vis-a-vis a number of state structures, intimidations, interrogations and either direct or veiled threats, all these are

actions condemned and unthinkable in our society, and should, therefore, be immediately abolished. To allow such actions to continue is to contribute to the creation of reactionaries, when what is being sought instead is the existence of revolutionary workers ready to build socialism.

Proper Entertainment

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 1 Apr 81 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Beira is practically a lifeless city. Residents have absolutely no entertainment. Invariably, only three or four choices can be exercised, and these are rapidly exhausted. Thus, a person can go to the movies, or play a game of mini-golf, or spend some hours in the company of friends with a glass of beer (which cannot be found now) listening to some music, and discussing trivial matters.

On weekends, there are some soccer games in the city's fields, and on Saturdays, some people may attend an occasional dance in one of the clubs, Sunday morning, there is the beach and maybe a picnic. Unless we are mistaken, we have now exhausted the list of entertainment resources to be found in our city.

The most important problem, however, is at night. There is practically nothing to do to relax and recuperate after 8 or more hours of work. At 11 o'clock at night, except for the people at the movies, streets are practically deserted.

The incorrect activities conducted by some irresponsible members of the forces of defense and security have greatly contributed to this sad and lamentable situation. Police sweeps, almost invariably made in the name of the nation's superior interests, have created a sense of fear among city residents about nocturnal perambulations in the streets.

On the other hand, the lack of truly efficient operations against antisocial elements has led to the creation of a sense of insecurity: People are afraid of walking the streets and being attacked by criminals. Repression, which was often unleashed against the most law-abiding of citizens, should have been forcefully directed against antisocial elements.

One can thus perceive the need for recreational establishments. The democratic mass organizations could do a great deal in this respect. The initiative of the Beira city council should be intensified, with the creation of entertainment centers. We should also point out that private initiative could open a number of nightclubs featuring music and light entertainment by both local and foreign artists. And these are merely examples...

CSO: 4401

AIRLINE COMPANY IMPROVES QUALITY OF SERVICES

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 16 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] "Beginning on 1 April, the LAM (Mozambique Airlines) will be the first and sole company with direct flights between Mozambique and Europe without any stopovers."

This statement was made by LAM director Bacelar when describing the changes that will soon be implemented in the services provided by this company. Direct flights to Europe will be made possible by the extension of the present runway at the Mavalane airport. The work should be finished in December of this year, but the completion of the first phase of operations already allows the adoption of this measure.

The director of the LAM also said that new schedules will be put into effect in order to directly connect provincial capitals with international flights. In an attempt to ensure the comfort of its passengers, the LAM will also introduce a first-class service. In this respect, 30 employees have already been sent to France for training. Bacelar added that "we have recently doubled the number of our flight attendants, who have received intensive training in the company's training center."

These changes coincide with the end of the LAM contract with British Midland Airways, the British company which used to provide the aircraft, the pilots and maintenance services for intercontinental flights. Until such time as the LAM will be self-sufficient after the purchase of additional aircraft, the French company Union de Transports Aeriens (UTA) will provide the necessary cooperation.

CSO: 4401

CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGUESE CONSORTIUM

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 16 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Gustavo Mavil]

[Excerpts] A Portuguese consortium made up of three civil construction companies has signed an agreement with the Mozambican state company Construtora Regional Sul in the field of civil construction in Mozambique.

The consortium includes the following companies: Ilidio Monteiro Construcoes Limitada, Sociedade Nacional de Empreendimentos e Desenvolvidimentos Economicos (SNEDE) and Atelier de Arquitectura e Planeamento.

During the first phase of this agreement, three buildings located in the city of Maputo which had been abandoned by their owners after independence in 1975 will be completed.

The agreement further specifies that if this first phase proves successful, the Portuguese consortium, in cooperation with the Construtora Regional Sul will also undertake the completion of other buildings abandoned after independence in various cities of the country.

Depending on the normal completion of the work, the construction of new buildings is planned for a later stage in order to increase civil construction activities in Mozambique.

The agreement between the two companies is on a joint venture basis, which means that prospective profits and losses will be divided equitably in accordance with the capital invested by each side. The Mozambican partner is actually the major investor.

The agreement further envisions the progressive training of Mozambican workers in this field.

The Portuguese consortium has already sent to Mozambique a number of technicians who have prepared the projects to be used as the basis for the completion of the buildings.

Mozambique is now struggling to overcome serious housing shortages, especially in the provincial capitals, with Maputo being the most seriously affected.

C50: 4401

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO GDR--On the 25th anniversary of the formation of the NVA [National People's Army] of the GDR, Lt Gen Joaquim Chipande, our country's minister of national defense, sent his East German counterpart the following message: "Comrade General Heinz Hoffman, GDR minister of national defense, in the name of the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] and in my own name, I extend to you and to the East Germany NVA, our most fervent greetings and congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's army. As we commemorate the anniversary of the brother army of the GDR, we reaffirm our ideological and fighting oneness, our staunch solidarity and fraternity in arms forged and developed during the common fight against colonialism, racism, apartheid and imperialism. Indeed, 1 March is a day of rejoicing for us. We note with deep happiness and satisfaction the great successes of the East German NVA in its struggle in defense of peace, freedom and human progress. We are especially touched by the friendly, unselfish support that the East German NVA gave our armed forces. That help contributed greatly to forming modern, strong armed forces which testifies to the strength of our mutual friendship. In conclusion, I wish to repeat my sincere wishes for good health and success in your extremely responsible position. The struggle continues!" [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Mar 81 p 1] 9479

NORWEGIAN DELEGATION STUDIES COOPERATION--To study Mozambique-Norwegian cooperation projects with our country's authorities, a NORAD [Norwegian Agency for International Development] delegation headed by Leif Vetlesen has been in Mozambique for the past few days. During its stay, the delegation from this Norwegian organization held talks with government officials on education and energy, two of the principal areas of cooperation with Mozambique; it also visited Maputo and Sofala provinces. According to the head of the visiting delegation, contacted yesterday by the media, one major objective of this trip was to determine if the paper supplied by NORAD to Mozambique arrived in good condition and find out what kind of handling equipment the country needed to use it fully. Another objective was to study a project to build two OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women] training centers for education and culture in Maputo and Gaza. This project, which will be started this year, will be financed by NORAD, for a total cost of approximately 25,000 contos. According to Leif Vetlesen, Norwegian women view this undertaking, to which they have contributed financially, with great interest, as a way to express their support and solidarity for Mozambique women. "We also came to analyze another, equally important cooperation project which involves studies and searching for energy resources in various areas, supplying equipment and technicians and building three small hydroelectric power plants at Lichinga, Gurue and Cuamba," said the head of the Norwegian delegation. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Mar 81 pp 3, 4] 9479

MACHEL CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV--Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of FRELIMO party, sent a congratulatory message to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev on his re-election as general secretary of the CPSU during the 26th CPSU Congress; we are publishing it here: "We were very pleased to learn of your re-election as CPSU general secretary. The CPSU will continue to be guided by a veteran communist, a Leninist militant who has always led the Soviet people to new and greater victories. The success of the 26th congress is a testament to the wisdom of your leadership, your profound identification with the interests of Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people. Your re-election has special significance for us because of your contribution to developing relations between our parties, peoples and nations. We are certain that, continuing under your leadership, the CPSU and the Soviet people will achieve new successes in building communism and in the common struggle of all peoples for peace, progress and socialism. I extend to you, dear Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, in the name of FRELIMO party and in my own name, our warmest greetings. The struggle continues." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Mar 81 p 1] 9479

SOVIET SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE DELEGATION--A delegation from the USSR Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has been in our country since yesterday, at the invitation of the AMASP [Mozambique Association of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples]. The delegation, headed by K.Y. Varlamov, a member of the presidium of that solidarity committee, will be in Mozambique for 7 days. At the Mavalane International Airport, the Soviet delegation was welcomed by Abner Sansao Muthemba, AMASP secretary general. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Mar 81 p 4] 9479

CITRUS FRUIT EXPORTS--Approximately 8,025 tons of oranges, grapefruit and lemons will be exported this year by the Manica state company, representing gross earnings of \$w,220,250 in foreign exchange, or approximately 71 million meticals. The 1981 export campaign will begin within the next 2 weeks and extend over a period of 6 months. It should be noted that our products continue to be purchased by the same buyers on the international market, where the high quality of our fruit has been acknowledged for years. In order to free ourselves from the dependency on South Africa, the Mozambican government is now attempting to establish a direct line of export without using the "apartheid" regime as an intermediary. [Excerpts] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 12 Mar 81 p 3]

CANOE TAX ELIMINATED--"As of today, the canoe tax is abolished in the People's Republic of Mozambique," President Samora Machel announced last Thursday. In reference to this tax, he said that it was obsolete and a consequence of colonialism. He stressed that small-scale fishermen, those who mainly use canoes, are "precisely those who contribute the most in providing fish for the cities." The leader of the Mozambican people also said that the canoe occupies an important place in the life of our people, since it widely used in coastal areas as well as on most of our rivers. [Excerpts] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 23 Mar 81 p 1]

CSO: 4401

SENEGAL

POLITICAL FUTURE OF NATION FOLLOWING SENGHOR'S RESIGNATION WEIGHED

Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 21 Feb 81 p 11

[Article by al-Safi Sa'id: "AL-SAFIR in Africa, 13: Senegal: The Parties, the Reckless Resignation and the Question of Fear"]

[Excerpt] "The modern history of Senegal, according to Senghor, has just been his personal history, and those of us who have been lying in wait for him - who are we?" A member of the Senegalese Democratic Party and its deputy secretary general, Abu Bakr. "We are the people of the Statement of the 200."

'Abdallah Wad was the first person to present this idea to his comrades when he came back from the United Nations in 1973. He managed to convince them of the need to move to "restore democracy" in Senegal. Since its establishment, Senegal has never been anything but a democratic country.

'Abdallah Wad took the responsibility on his shoulders and spoke to President Senghor about the need to build an opposition party. That was at the African Unity Conference held in Mogadishu in 1973.

Wad, a famous economist and consultant to the United Nations, told Senghor at that time, "Our country is going through an economic crisis. In order for it to rise above this crisis, we have to solve the crisis of democracy first." He went on to say, according to his deputy's account, "I want you to give your agreement to our establishing a party, but I guarantee that you will stay as president for life and will remain above all the struggles yourself."

Senghor agrees to the idea, but Wad, at that time, was pursuing his tactics. After Senghor permitted him to form a party and issue the newspaper "The Democrat," which was its organ, the people in the street began to form about its ranks and Senghor became afraid that the rug was being pulled out from under him, and turned to enlarge the opposition. This account of the formation of the Democratic Party is current among the ranks of its members, but other accounts, which are numerous, are unanimous in stating "It is Senghor who ordered the formation of this party, after he had gathered together 200 technocrats, engineers and doctors and recommended to them that they form a "democratic opposition platform" in conditions which were deeply threatening his regime.

Whatever the situation may be, the Senegalese Democratic Party is only the other face of Senghor's ruling party (the Senegalese Socialist Party), and it contains the classes of technocrats, engineers, compradores and big peasants in the ranks. It is the only party represented in parliament, with 18 members, alongside 82 representatives from the ruling party.

The newspaper "The Democrat" sometimes makes mild, light criticism of the causes of the economic crisis which the country is going through and joins with the ruling party in categorizing the rest of the opposition as "a left wing, in fact terrorist, opposition."

'Abdallah Wad, the lawyer and economist, who is the secretary general of the party, has been presented in Senegalese circles, in the past few weeks, as one competitor in the succession of Senghor, and he finds his support in the roots of the ruling class and in his firm relations with the United States.

The Independence Party

The second party is the African Independence Party, headed by Mahmoud Dioub, who is a famous pharmacist who comes from northern Senegal, from the town of Saint Louis.

Dioub told AL-SAFIR, "Our party was founded in 1957, and its slogan was independence and socialism. However, it was proscribed, by decree of President Senghor, in 1960; in 1976, its accreditation was restored to it and it resumed working under circumstances of legality."

He continued, "As far as we are concerned, legitimacy is to be considered our current goal. We can make contact with the people only in circumstances of legitimacy. I believe that a multiplicity of parties, in its current form, will be a catastrophe for the country but one must benefit from this experiment as much as possible.

"I lived 6 years in exile and worked as a social researcher in Bamako (Mali), but how long will secret activity go on? Senegal needs concentrated, legal political activity."

The fact is that this party was considered to be the Senegalese Communist Party, but Mahmoud Dioub's group split off from it and made an alliance with regime on the premise that it was necessary to benefit from legitimate status on the one hand and on the other that it was possible to make an alliance with some classes of the national bourgeoisie.

This party represents a minority and its popularity is continuing to decline. The party has given attention to this matter and has started preparing to enter again into secret status to hold onto its followers.

Some Senegalese intellectuals say "Mahmoud Dioub has ventured to commit suicide, because since he entered into legitimate status he no longer has weight among the people he represents according to his ideas or even among the people he is trying to get close to (the petty bourgeoisie, employees and students) in order to fill the void in his base through them. What he ventured to do has been in the interests

of the compradores and no one else, so far; perhaps the good will he used to enjoy no longer benefits him."

The Republican Party

The Senegalese Republican Movement Party, headed by Abu Bakr Ghai, is considered to the right of the ruling party, since it was established by decree of President Senghor, when he stated, at a session of parliament, "I see some trends in the political balance of the country," and added, "As long as there is a center (meaning the Democratic Party) and a left (he meant the African Party), it is necessary to establish a right wing party to modify the balance of the scale." That is how the Republican Movement Party came into being.

The fact is that its leader is considered an old face in Senegalese politics. In the past, he was a member of the Senegalese Progressive Federation, Senghor's ruling party, which was established in 1958 and continued to be known by that name until it changed its name and became known as the "Socialist Party."

In addition, Ghai, who is descended from aristocratic religious families in Senegal, occupied the position of minister of justice in the Mali Federal Government before independence, or Senegal's secession from Mali and declaration of the republic in August 1960.

The party did not enjoy any popular base, and represented only a minority among the sheikhs of the religious orders and mosques, especially since Ghai, the venerable lawyer, advanced in years (68), still aspired to succeed Senghor.

He himself does not hide the fact. In a conversation, one of the members of this party said "Abu Bakr Ghai alone can preserve the domestic balance in Senegal. As well as being an old politician, he enjoys special status with the sheikhs of the religious orders and even Senghor."

These are the three parties which share legal status with the ruling party, the Senegalese socialist Party, a party of the Second International, of which the party's secretary general, Senghor, is considered the vice chairman.

Secret Parties

The secret parties, which share the people in the street and the concerns of the ordinary citizen in Senegal, are many. Their proliferation may be explained by the fact that the Senegal represents the capital of West Africa, as well as possessing a special tradition of political and cultural activity. Among these parties are:

The National Democratic Grouping, which is headed by Shikh Anta Dioub. This is considered the most important political movement in Senegal in opposition to Senghor's rule and the regime of middlemen and compradores.

Its leader, Anta Dioub, is considered a major specialist in archaeology and is a head of the Dakar Institute of Archaeology and professor at the University of Dakar. Before that he was a fervent fighter for the liberation of Senegal and West Africa.

Ordinary citizens say "If there were real democracy, Anta Dioub would be the president of Senegal." Anta Dioub, whom we met in his office in the Institute of Archaeology, and who was at the time waiting for his trial on 3 December, said, "This democracy no longer dazzles our people. The first person to realize this was Senghor himself. In any event, the future will be ours."

Dioub previously officially requested that he be permitted to form his party in 1976, but his request was refused, especially by Senghor, who may be distinguished by a special animosity toward Sheikh Dioub. The party continued to operate in secrecy, although its popularity and mass following brought it into the street and an open status without legitimacy: it is now publishing a twice-monthly magazine which is considered one of the most famous magazines distributed in Senegal (TAFAD). It contains pages in the local language (Wolof) - written in Arabic characters, contrary to the Wolof Senghor wants, which is written in Latin letters.

This party, which has placed on its own shoulders the task of building the stage of democratic nationalism which the comprador regime has failed to realize, and is concentrated in the legitimate unions, the ranks of the students and employees and many sectors of the petty bourgeoisie, enjoys an assured future and strong trust among people in the street in Senegal, according to its leaders' statements. These leaders add,

"Anta Dioub, who spent part of his life in prison and in exile, is without dispute considered the father of the rising Senegalese man in the street, especially since his party's premises are integrated with his cultural and ideological ones."

Alongside the Democratic Grouping is the secret wing of the African Independence Party, which is considered close to the Soviet line. This party, which issues the newspaper MONSARIF, is still suffering from a narrow base, especially after the recent campaign of repression to which it was exposed and the secession movement which engulfed its ranks.

All in all, this party is considered one of the long-standing political movements in the country, since it is considered the parent party from which Mahmoud Dioub split off to make alliance with Senghor's experiment, the experiment of a multiplicity of platforms.

There is also the Proletarian Democratic League (LDP), a party group which split off from the heart of the African Independence Party (secret wing) recently. This group, in spite of its small size, engages in serious activity and has penetrated into the circles of workers and trade unions.

There also is a coordinating group in the Senegalese opposition known by the name "the Federation of Change." This group includes the Democratic League (Abdoulaye), the group which split off from the Independence Party (secret wing), in addition to the group of Mohamed Dia, the first prime minister of Senegal, who was accused of attempting a coup in 1962, as a result of which he went to prison, from which he did not emerge until 1976.

This coordinating grouping issues a weekly paper known by the name INDI TSUPI, that is, Federation of Change, and has two pages in Arabic.

This grouping enjoys great support among popular circles, since Mohamed Dia is considered to be one of the most prominent long-standing fighting men of Senegal. It also extends even into the agencies of government administration.

The Leftist Groupings

Alongside these groups, there are others which are considered to be on the far left, although they are specially effective in putting men in the street and the university in movement. Their effectiveness has been acknowledged through the demonstrations they led from 1968 to 1978, which are close to 10 in number. Among these groups there is the Organization of the Alliance of Workers and Peasants, PAPOAP, whose letters stand for the venerable tree of Senegal; and which distributes a bulletin titled "Direct Democracy," the XRAP Organization, which issues a bulletin titled "New Change," and the Revolutionary Worker and Communist Workers' League groups.

These groups are now going through sharp discussion to unify their efforts to form a revolutionary Marxist current which rejects the stagnation of the parties and "suspicious" relations with the Communist capitals, as an adherent to PAPOA says.

In their view as one of their leaders expressed it, "Real change will never come about through statements. I am a young man of 30, feel that I am educated, but in fact consider myself contemptible. We have lived on the myth of social peace and national unity. We have come to fear war, although it is the only means for change and real knowledge. Personally, I feel as if I am a man who has been castrated, but I believe, in spite of this feeling, that in order for us to build something new we will have to destroy the old completely."

The Rightwing Groupings

The secret right, or the extreme religious right as it is called in Senegal, is represented by the Party of God, headed by Ahmad Niasse, who comes from the Senegalese Niasse family, which has a long history of involvement in religious affairs. In some circles, this party is considered to be an offshoot of the religious tide which has occurred throughout the Islamic world following the Iranian revolution. Many Senegalese officials accuse it of being strongly connected to the Libyan Jamahiriyyah which aims to put pressure on Senghor's French policy in the region.

In any event, the announcement of the emergence of this party 2 years ago is still an odd event that some people are talking about; Ahmad Niasse sent a cable to Senghor from Paris stating "The party's constitution is the Koran and, since the prime minister and minister of the interior are unclean, they have no right to touch this constitution."

Niasse asked Senghor to resign at once and give up French citizenship. However, the authorities succeeded in stirring up the clerics against Niasse, although the party has many partisans, and it waged a vicious attack against him which even included some people in his family.

Niasse is now living in exile. It is said that he frequents Paris and some Arab capitals and that his ambitions stretch to the point of re-establishing a united Islamic republic through which the old Empire of Mali will be restored. So far, Niasse has been able to stir up fear and feelings of fright in Senghor's limbs, especially after he managed to send in tape recordings condemning Senghor and accusing him of treason and apostasy. However, he has not been able to attract the man on the street or even other religious figures.

One can now pose the following question: After Senghor, who and what? In fact, while this question seems logical in circumstances in which Senghor has hinted at resigning and retiring, after feeling exhaustion, as it is said, it is still just a conjecture filled with good and bad possibilities alike.

The Resignation and What Lay behind It

In a country like Senegal, which is teeming with traditional and nationalist, legitimate and secret opposition, many personalities, men of religion and sheiks of religious orders, it is not easy to get a final answer to that question. The "what" after Senghor is what will in fact determine the "who" who will come after Senghor (proceeding from the premise that Diouf is a transitional stage, as people in the know predict).

"People become liberated from the complex of nightmares and begin the phase of difficult, whose choices." Thus speaks Anta Dioub, head of the National Democratic Grouping.

Mahmoud Dioub, head of the African Independence Party, adds, "From my point of view, I rule nothing out. I do not even rule out a military coup. That is a hypothesis which is still growing stronger, in my personal conviction."

A leftwing intellectual said "It is necessary that we not have confidence in this 'democratic experiment.' Just appointing someone to succeed Senghor is a blow against this democracy; all in all the Senegalese people have become convinced that while Senghor may have ruled the country to the point of exhaustion, he must not leave the country in a state of exhaustion."

He added, "Abdou Diouf, the model technocrat, might be Senghor's spoiled son, but he cannot be the president of Senegal. Before that, we must realize that he is Abdou Diouf. Is it true that he understands the problems of Senegal? How indeed can he understand them when all his advisors in the ministries are Frenchmen? The phenomenon of technical advisors is widespread in Senegal. It is not possible to circulate a file on agriculture, industry or even cooking, except through these technical advisors, and these advisors act sometimes as they feel and sometimes according to their government's interests."

In any event Abdou Diouf seems to be supported by France so far, because it has not found anyone more loyal than him to it and its interests; even Moustafa Niasse, who vies with him in loyalty to France, has not been able to win this trust. Therefore, he is now addressing himself to strengthening his relations with West Germany and Washington.

As for the previous interior minister, Jean Collin, who is white and of French origin and whose color does not "qualify" him to be a successor to the retired sheikh - although he is one of the people who enjoy his confidence - will be one of the people helping to support the power of anyone France wants.

Collin has now moved from the Foreign Ministry to the office of the president, to be with Abdou Diouf. This adds to Collin's record as a person who is still one of the few reliable people who are suited to every era.

It appeared at some point that the choice between Moustafa Niasse (the minister of foreign affairs) and Abdou Diouf to succeed Senghor would be a difficult one, both for Paris and for Senghor himself. However, Collin played a prominent role in supporting Diouf, in coordination with Jean Alfred, the other Frenchman, who was an army commander a short while ago. In fact there are people who still say that "the Jean twins" may have been assigned to draw up a flexible scenario for the regime if Paris expresses its doubt at a later date about Diouf's ability, which leaves it between "the two arcs of study and experience."

How, however, can one imagine this ease of transition in power to safe French hands after the era of Senghor?

That seems difficult, even in the "imagination" of the French themselves, who have made Senegal a country and government in their criteria and interests. They have considered it proper to persuade Senghor not to resign until alternative lines become apparent; however, until something different recommended by Senghor appears, they have to accept Diouf, while leaving him on probation under the eyes of the two "Jeans."

A person wishing to summarize the subject would say that while France's interests have enjoyed stability in Senegal for 20 years and while it has been able to keep the military away from this country, so that it is considered the exception which proves the rule of power in West Africa, France feels that nowadays it is going through an "anxiety" it had never experienced. The threat seems to it to be certain, and it wonders: will France's era in Senegal end with the era of Senghor?

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SENEGAL

FOUR SEPARATE OPPOSITION GROUPS DESCRIBE AIMS

Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 24 Feb 81 p 12

[Article by al-Safi Sa'id: "AL-SAFIR in Africa, 15: Four Tendencies in the Senegalese Opposition"]

[Excerpt] There is someone more "satanic" in Senegal than the Satan Senghor. That was apparent on the eve of the resignation, which was not just a subjective "democratic" option or a desire dictated by the satan of poetry. The leader of the Democratic Party (the parliamentary opposition), 'Abdallah Wad, said "Senghor has deserted a sinking ship" and went on to wonder "why doesn't the army intervene so that power can be transferred on 'democratic' grounds?"

An intellectual in Dakar, in an article title "After Senghor, what?" compared the situation in Senegal to "a group of blind people led by a one-eyed man: at the precipice, the one-eyed man stepped back and the blind people fell in."

Has he pushed his party and his country into the abyss, then sought refuge in poetry and reflection?

What can "Senegal without Senghor" be?

Is it true that Abdou Diouf, the present president, will be able to "control the country" which is swarming with official moderate and right wing parties and secret and subversive organizations?

What preparations are these parties making for the post-Senghor period?

The questions which have priority over that, however, are the ones these "parties" have been raising with Diouf's rise to power. These are: Why should Diouf be the successor and not someone else? Indeed, why was it up to Senghor to appoint his successor? Why didn't Senghor round out half of his "good intention" and leave matters up to democracy? Is he acting as a "father," not as a "president?" Is he "abrogating" his democracy before its abrogation is announced by someone else? Why did Senghor insist on amending the constitution before leaving, so that it would conform to the standards of his paternal wishes?

The opposition, with all its factions, be they "legitimate" or "secret," share in raising these questions. However, the questions the secret opposition alone pre-

sents are "Why didn't Senghor respect his parliament, his parties and his democracy? Is his resignation, which occurred as an evasion of responsibility at a suffocating time, revealing the last scene of the secret game, which is that it is Senghor who "created" these parties as companions with which his ruling party could play in the "arena of independence?"

Why didn't these parties, if they really were opposition parties, demand the holding of a popular referendum to choose a new president? Did they collude with Senghor out of fear of an outhrust or are they indeed opposed to any form of real democracy - especially since their leader, Wad, preferred army intervention - to a referendum, which is a firm expression of "some dictatorial tendencies" governing this mentality?

In responding to these questions, "anticipation" holds the key to the answers. What there is no doubt about is that Senghor has left the country in the form of a corpse laid out before a man whose sole advantage is that he is tall - a fact in which Senghor saw the other side of his complex; as his adversaries, "a tall frame can be easily twisted." This is what is now being said about Diouf, especially now that his short "father" has put him between the hammer and the anvil. The anvil, in this case, is a treasury lacking hard currency, accumulated debts, idle armies, droughts, bankrupt companies and wolves surrounding the man copying the corpse, while the hammer, if it is not the legitimate parties, will be the many active secret ones, which are in any event heavier than the other old hammer.

Here we can present the four viewpoints of four parties. Two are in the official opposition - the Senegalese Democratic Party, with whose deputy secretary general AL-SAFIR held a conversation on the eve of the declaration of the resignation (the only party which has 18 seats in parliament, along with 82 seats belonging to the ruling Socialist Party), and the secretary general of the African Independence Party, which is tantamount to a communist party which has broken off from the parent party and was recognized by Senghor without getting any seats in parliament. AL-SAFIR met with its secretary general, Mahmoud Dioub, at his place of work; he is a famous pharmacist in Dakar.

In addition to these two official parties, AL-SAFIR met with two other secret parties which are considered among the most widespread, active ones on the Senegalese stage, although they have not been recognized as legitimate. These are the Senegalese Democratic Grouping whose secretary general is Sheikh Anta Dioub, a university professor and internationally known anthropologist whose fame in Senegal and the world rivals Senghor's, then the PAPOA organization (the Organization of the Peasants' and Workers' Alliance), an organization which is considered to be on the far left and is described at the terrorist left. We met with one of its secret staff members, who refused to let his picture be published. The PAPOA Organization has been known for assassinations, kidnappings, embassy and government organization takeovers and the organization of successful strikes, especially the Dakar strike of 1979.

The Democratic Party

AL-SAFIR held this brief discussion with Ahmad Abu Bakr, a young lawyer and deputy secretary general of the Senegalese Democratic Party, the only party which has 18

seats in parliament (alongside the ruling party, which has 82 seats), in the party office the secretariat general, which is at the same time the law office of 'Abdallah Wad, leader of the party.

/Question/ How did the democratic process in Senegal start? Was it through Senghor's "desire," as people say?

/Answer/ First, I would like to stress that Senegal was an exceptional democratic country before Senghor came, and the opposite is /now/ true: it is Senghor who killed this democracy.

Second, I would like to tell you this story:

In 1974, when 'Abdallah Wad was the secretary general of the party, working as a legal advisor to the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, he by chance found a file in front of him deal with the subject of democracy in the third world. This file broke these countries down into three groups:

The first, called progressive countries, like Algria and the Ivory Coast.

The second, called stagnant countries, such as the Cameroons and Morocco.

The third, described as backward countries, such as Senegal, Egypt and Tunisia.

When he came to Dakar and started trying to gather together his friends and colleagues, lawyers, doctors and engineers, he managed to issue what has now come to be called "the Document of the 200," which he presented to the ruling party at the time, the Progressive Union along with a letter he wrote himself, stating "I have spent 20 years seeking ways to develop my country. I can now say that I have become convinced of the need to have a parliamentary opposition in order to uplift the country. I note that in spite of numerous 'intentions,' President Senghor has not filled the gaps in the contract he made with the people." He concluded his explanatory letter by saying "Senegal once was in the locomotive, but now it is in the caboose."

Wad continued to await an answer until the convening of the African Unity Conference in the Mogadishu in 1974, when Wad, as a legal advisor to the organization, met President Senghor and proceeded to address him, saying, "My colleagues and I are still waiting for an answer. I would like to protect my country, and have you yourself stay above everything and observe everything."

That was a tactic on Wad's part. However, Senghor was most afraid of an opposition which would compete with him. The people who signed the Document of the 200 started to disappear from the stage only six people and, including Wad, me, Ahmad Abu Bakr and 'Ali Badrnay. We proceeded to address Senghor again. He agreed first of all to the issuance of a newspaper in our name, 'the Democrat.' and agreement was made after amendment of the constitution to the formation of opposition parties. We came out into the open under the name of the Democratic Party, and here we are, considered the biggest party after the ruling one. We have 18 seats in parliament; in 1978 Wad ran in the presidential elections, but lost.

[Question] Does the Democratic Party think that it is exercising its share of power? You are the target of numerous accusations, on the one hand, that you are in collusion with the ruling party, on the other that you have no right to pass any laws or carry out any projects.

[Answer] I believe that these accusations come from people who do not know the meaning of democracy. What is important now is for us to say that we have brought Senegal back onto the right road.

[Question] What caused Senghor to rule Senegal forcefully for 20 years? It has recently been bruited about that he would have resigned in 1976, or fallen, had it not been for these legal parties, which gave him a second wind.

[Answer] These were just proposals. We considered that democracy would be the life raft for country drowning in bankruptcy; they considered that this democracy would just be the life raft for Senghor and his regime.

This is a narrow view.

It is true that the history of Senghor has been the history of the disappearance of democracy. It is true that Senghor was not a fighter but that he managed to steal the leadership from the sincere fighting man Ghay. But why don't they accept this democracy, even if it is deformed, even if it is deficient? Isn't it a step forward?

I believe that the people who are fighting the Democratic Party do not exactly know who their enemy is. They must open their eyes more.

[Question] People accuse you of being the party of the new technocrats and the propertied urban bourgeoisie, in addition to landowners and sheiks of the religious orders. On this basis, perhaps you have become Senghor's other side in their eyes!

[Answer] This is the statement the terrorists make (he meant Anta Dioub, the Grouping Party and the PAPOA Organization). It is true that our party was founded by lawyers, doctors and professors, but it has now for the most part come to consist of lower officials, peasants and many workers. Is it wrong that we are lawyers. What is the role of the lawyer if he does not defend the causes of justice?

In any event, we have been and will remain democrats, and we have told Senghor "It is you who killed democracy in Senegal, and not the people who content themselves with shouting."

[Question] What is your party's opinion, following the resignation?

[Answer] All possibilities are open. The winds will be strong, there is no doubt of that.

The African Independence Party

Mahmoud Dioub is a famous, cultivated, prominent pharmacist who has written many books on history and politics; he is the leader of the African Independence Party,

which has no seats in parliament but is considered the legitimate "left" in Senegal. It broke off from the parent party in 1977. AL-SAFIR met Dioub in his pharmacy in Dakar.

[Question] How do you find parliament, after 10 years of secret activity? Has your struggle ended at this point, I mean, by settling for open activity?

[Answer] In actuality, we still have not experienced the taste of parliament. We have no seats in this parliament. All the seats are reserved by the ruling Socialist Party and the Democratic Party. We are still, in their view, "agitators," although they recognize us on the municipality and trade union level.

I believe that our problem has been how to emerge from the struggle of caves and darkness if we want to get in touch with the people. What has been and still stands before us as a problem is whether we are capable of such contact. Therefore, our answer is that our goal is free expression, not power. We are now expressing our program, ideas and ambitions. A time will come when we may perhaps be in power.

[Question] Did Senghor's acceptance of you as a legitimate party bring about some problems or disputes with the base and some staff members?

[Answer] The African Independence Party was established in 1975, that is, in the years of the search for independence, and it was in essence the Communist Party. I personally was in France and belonged to the French Communist Party. Our goals, at that time, were represented by independence and socialism. Independence came, but we were not won over by the format; we considered it a new form of French colonialism. At this point, at the start of the sixties, we began a new struggle. However, the regime's reaction was strong; it proscribed all parties and shut down all newspapers. It was necessary for us to descent into secrecy, and in exchange to struggle in order to emerge from this secrecy.

At that time we put "legitimacy" and "an open presence" for our party at the top of the list. Here we disagreed among ourselves, although the dispute remained hidden until 1976, when we were permitted an open presence; at this point it was necessary for us to resolve this dispute. We ourselves, that is, the African Independence Party, of which I was the head chose "open status." The parent party (which had the same name), headed by Sidu Susiku, chose secret status.

I believe that we are proceeding in the proper direction. For my part, I want open status not only from subjective premises, but [also] from objective ones, since any party has to ask itself how to get in touch with its masses. I lived in exile (in Bamako) for 8 years, and spent a long time in prison, and I now want direct activity.

[Question] The dispute was resolved in exceptional circumstances, among them the fact that the secretary general of the parent party was in prison. Ghara Boudjadi is still in prison. Does this expose you to any accusations?

[Answer] Yes, Boudjadi still is in prison. However, everything was done on democratic basis, in my opinion. They have accused me of seceding, but why should that be

an accusation, as long as it is an expression of the opinion of a broad segment of the masses of the party? I went along with the bourgeoisie! Yes, but I realize that I will not get anything from the bourgeoisie, because it is not able to give anything.

[Question] Are you Marxists? What distinguishes you from other Marxist currents?

[Answer] We are Moslem Marxists. We must not ignore the cultural makeup of the people. The Islam of Muhammad is not in contradiction with the socialism of Marx. Both were in the service of man. I still believe that African Marxism does not exist. Knowledge does not know boundaries. I also believe that the road to combat is difficult and twisty. If it is obligatory for us to engage in secrecy again, we will go underground. We must not be hasty, however; we do not want power now, in spite of our belief that the bourgeoisie is not able to solve the problems of the country.

[Question] What do you think the situation after Senghor will probably be?

[Answer] One can say that Senegal will not change much after the departure of Senghor. Twenty years of neocolonialism, with all its political and economic options, have worn the country down. We for our part see only one side of the resignation, which is the departure of the top man of the regime. What will result from that is unknown to this moment, because the departure of Senghor does not mean the departure of the regime. Even if it was the expression of an intention to enlarge the notion of democracy, it is not always proceeding in the right direction.

As far as I am concerned, I still consider that this "multiplicity of parties" will be a new disaster for the country unless it is supported by democratic practice; indeed, what do you expect me to say, while our party is still outside parliament?

We will immediately demand the formation of a national coalition government in which most national powers will participate. We will also concentrate on building the unity of Senegal and the unity of independent Africa, since we feel that Senegal has in essence remained the forward base for all colonialist activity in Africa. We do not rule anything out following Senghor's departure. Not even a military coup seems unlikely that is perhaps easier, in the eyes of some people than a radical transformation of administration, agriculture and the economy. A military coup will be the first subject people who do not want Senegal to have its freedom will discuss.

The Democratic Grouping Party

The leader Anta Dioub (60 years of age) is a popular leader of the first class, a radical intellectual on the African and international levels. He is an anthropologist who has written many books and done much research on negritude, the origins of the first human and the pharaohs. He is the secretary general of the Grouping Party, which is considered to be the top party in Senegal in terms of popularity. Anta Dioub is almost the only name after Senghor to fill the void in Senegal.

/Question/ In January you will go on trial. Is that further proof of Senghor's democracy?

Anta Dioub: Maybe. But why the amazement. We are looking forward to this trial, because it will reveal another facet of this "democracy." The trial will be the sixth in our party's history. We are not afraid of prison; we have comrades in prison. Personally, I only left it a few years ago.

/Question/ What about the resignation?

Anta Dioub: We realize that Senghor wanted to resign 3 years ago, but Paris did not want that. In addition, his "parties" preventing him from carrying out his wishes. They would be orphans after Senghor.

We for our part are still putting this question up front, in our paper TAKSAI (Forward): The Senegalese people have come to have the right to know whether or not Senghor, who has French citizenship, will be treated according to French law, which makes it mandatory that citizens receive the right to retire at 65 years of age. They also have the right to know by what law Senghor, who is over 75, continued to rule the country. In other words, is Senghor still French or not? I believe he is French. Even if he is, he ought to have honored the laws of the country which gave him citizenship, if he did not honor the "laws" of the country he made to the measure of his stature, ideas and ambitions.

/Question/ What preparations has the Democratic Grouping Party made for the post-Senghor stage?

Anta Dioub: We are against all this Senghorist "democracy." We are in favor of popular democracy. We must fight for it. I believe that our ranks are constantly growing stronger, day by day. I also believe that these parties did well when they disclosed their identity; before and after Senghor's departure, we were still in favor of the construction of a democratic socialist Senegal. We know that this will take place only through the participation of all the working forces in the country, especially the farmers, workers and intellectuals.

/Question/ People describe you as a terrorist. When I asked for your address, as soon as I mentioned your name at Democratic Party headquarters, they told me that you were a terrorist and only represented violence. How afraid of them are you?

Anta Dioub: We are terrorists because we are not participating with them in their conspiracy. We are in favor of the people and upheavals. We are terrorists because we reveal their scandals, their smuggled money and their bankrupt economy. Some time ago they admitted that the Auncad company, the National Agrarian Reform, Marketing and Investment Bureau, was bankrupt. About 100,000 farmers have been the victims of this policy, orchid, pistachio and coffee production has dropped, and about 100,000 head of livestock have died of thirst. We published all the figures in our newspaper and all the figures on the money smuggled out. What do they have to say for themselves?

/Question/ Anta Dioub, you are a popular leader in Senegal of the stature of Lumumba, a revolutionary intellectual of the stature of Nkruma and Amilcar Cabral and an anthropologist of world stature, and you have written many books on economics, politics and anthropology. Is it true that only the two of you, you and Senghor have command of the people in the street?

Anta Dioub: I do not want to make any comment on that characterization. History will. I was imprisoned a long time in the period of the french and in the period of Senghor. I am a university professor and director of the Institute of Anthropological Research, the biggest specialized institute in Africa.

Would you like one of my laboratory conclusions? I have concluded that the origin of man is black, that the Pharaohs were originally black, and that the first humans were located in the region of Nubia. I lived a long time in Egypt and the Sudan.

/Question/ Is it true that Anta Dioub is a racist of a different style, that of revolutionary?

Anta Dioub: Anyone who reads my books knows me well. Senghor's claims are an expression of white people's convictions and of the fact that he has escaped from his skin. The West wants a man like Senghor, a black who sings the praises of negritude on grounds that "underneath the skin of the black man there is only the beat of the tom-tom." It is Senghor who is the racist. He has lied a great deal in this regard, especially with respect to black culture. I do not believe in the usurped negritude of Cesaire or Senghor, the negritude of the drum, the dance, the desire for slave status and delight in repression.

Senghor, in his hostility toward Polisario, for instance, has gone so far as to say that Polisario kills only the blacks among its Mauritanian prisoners. We were the first to disprove these claims through facts and figures.

/Question/ How does your party view Polisario?

Anta Dioub: We are on the side of Polisario. However, the fact is that this cause has torn me apart personally. When I am in Morocco I feel that I am in my second homeland. There I studied and fought with my Moroccan brothers. I love Morocco and consider that this issue must be solved as part of a solution to the problem of democracy in Morocco.

/Question/ Will Anta Dioub run for president upon /Senghor's/ resignation?

Anta Dioub: If the resignation takes place, and if I am out of prison, because I am facing a trial which will come up in only 1 month. However, I find it difficult to have a popular referendum for a new president. I do not believe in this at all. We must not be deceived a second time. Everything has been wholly prepared in Paris. They are afraid of this referendum and we must rid ourselves of this fatuous belief that Senghor possesses a democratic spirit.

PAPOAP

PAPOAP is an extreme left-wing organization, according to descriptions by politicians in Senegal. However, according to one of its officials, whom AL-SAFIR met in Dakar, who was content only to use his first name, Ahmadu, it is a liberation movement, like the Algerian Liberation Front, since the Organization of the Alliance of Workers and Peasants still considers Senegal a colony of France.

Question I would like to know first what PAPOAP, the name you have given your organization, means.

Answer PAPOAP is the symbolic name of our organization, the Organization of the Alliance of Workers and Peasants. We borrowed the title from Senegal's eternal tree, the Papoap. This is a tree that is found only in Senegal and about which many fables circulate, one of them being that when people die their spirits go into one of these trees. They have spread roots in the ground for thousands of years and in form resemble old olive trees. Tremendous areas of them are spread out over all areas of the country. From this we have chosen the name of our organization. We want to tell people that we are Senegalese, that we are the children of this soil, that the dead will be born again, and that the nation still lives.

Question Is it true that you are "terrorists," in the manner of the Red Brigades? I have heard that you are a violent group and that you have people who receive training outside the country. Some people also say of you, "Leftists are people who carry out the policy of the right when they get into power," in accordance with the Latin American expression which says, "Power is like a violin - we hold it from the left and play it from the right."

Answer (Laughing) First, we are not on the level of the Red Brigades. If we were like them, or had their power, we would have kidnapped the President (Abdou Diouf) (he laughed). Second, we are in favor of violence because we understand that all politics is violence, although violence has numerous forms. The fact is that we are the independence generation. We feel that we have not learned anything in our lives. We feel shame. Let me ask you what you would think about a generation which has not witnessed a "war," that is, has not witnessed violent changes in its entire life? Certainly it is a trivial generation, one lacking in experience. We have lived on the myth of peace. I would almost tell you that we are cowards, because we are afraid of war. I feel, along with my colleagues, that when we experience war we will know what it means. Indeed, through it we will know the meaning of change through war.

To build something new we must completely destroy what is old. No bond joins us to what is old. We must not take part in building it. It is something outside of us. It is nothing more than a usurpation of our innovative powers. People accuse us of terrorism! Why don't they speak about themselves, what they are doing? For 20 years they have been terrorizing us with demagoguery, false figures, shabby development, fraudulent statistics, high prices and all-encompassing bankruptcy.

[Question] Has the PAPOAP organization carried out operations similar to those of the Red Brigades?

[Answer] In the 3 years of the organization's existence, we have carried out a number of operations; in spite of their success, we still consider them limited. One of them was the destruction of the Banque Commerciale Francaise. We financed ourselves from that operation. Then there was the operation of the destruction of barracks in the town of Saint Louis, then barracks in the "Alouf" section of Dakar, along with the famous strike which our organization led last year in the port of Dakar, which was one of the most successful of strikes, and so forth.

We are now discussing how to orient our operations to strike out against imperialist interest, especially French interests. We have directed many threats at companies, embassies and ministers. We began by blowing up the French consul's automobile 4 months ago. In the next stage, we will be at the requisite level. What has encouraged us to act has been the fact that the masses are in sympathy with us and the fact that the authorities have succeeded only in arresting three comrades, from whom they got nothing.

[Question] Do you insist on embarking on a "war," which is what the other parties say about you? Are you actually "dogs of war," and what do other people call you?

[Answer] We insist on striking out against imperialism and on liberating Senegal. I believe that 20 years are enough to have taught us that this regime must be struck at the foundations. Senegal is in an abyss. The people are suffering from poverty, death and famine. They ascribe everything to the drought. This drought is the drought of the regime, which is living on alms.

Once, when people told Senghor "You travel a great deal and are thereby wasting the government's money," he told them, "I go out empty-handed and come back with my pockets full." Can't you see how this man is degrading his people? Who fills his pockets? Why doesn't his hand fill his pockets? They fill their banks up in Senegal and when they get indigestion they fill his stomach, or his pocket.

Let me go on to say that the drought is a fraud against the people and a fraud against foreign banks. Do you know that our phosphate is sold to the West so that in exchange the West can give us cold fertilizer which is unfit for our soil? Let us not forget, either, that private gardens and farms and tourist complexes are being established on our soil.

[Question] Do you intend to direct your operations against the foreign communities located in Senegal?

[Answer] Why not? We will not hesitate to strike out at some heads. However, we consider that it is necessary to strike out at the bases of this government, to whom it devotes its care and with whom it participates in the pillage. There are about 18,000 Lebanese and 20,000 French people and Europeans in Dakar alone. They divide up about 25 percent of the country's income. That is a catastrophe.

In every ministry there is a French advisor whom they call a technical advisor. In fact, every department, alongside the companies, foreign trade, the army and the

police, has more than one advisor. What does a French technical advisor understand, for instance, about the affairs of the Senegalese peasant? Indeed, how can someone from Paris deal with someone from Senegal who visits him in his office and may not have washed his face for 5 days? All files pass through the technical advisor. This advisor works only in accordance with his country's directives.

Thus we consider that Senegal still is a French colony. Therefore we ourselves consider that we are on the brink of a national war of liberation. Therefore, also, it is a mistake when people compare us to the Red Brigades. Why don't they compare us to the Algerian revolution?

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CSO: 4402

NOTE FROM FIDEL CASTRO REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] **PRESIDENT** Siaka Stevens disclosed in Freetown yesterday that he had reached an agreement with his brother Presidents in East, Central and Southern Africa for the intensification of the struggle in the war front and for resolution in the United Nations Security Council to pressurize the apartheid South African regime to come to terms with its African population.

The President visited East, Central and Southern Africa recently.

He reiterated that industrial action inside South Africa may force the regime to realise the need for peace in the area.

The Head of State who is the current OAU Chairman was welcoming the Vice President of Cuba, Mr Juan Bosque Almida when he called on Dr Stevens at the State House to deliver a message as special envoy of President Fidel Castro Ruz.

President Stevens briefed the Vice President on topical international issues, especially as Chairman of the OAU.

Dr. Stevens outlined Cuba's role as a motivating force towards the liberation movement for which he said a great part of Africa is grateful.

He stressed the importance of regular meetings and exchanges of views des-

pite ideological or other differences between nations "What is important to mankind is food, shelter and peace, and Cubans playing an important role towards the realisation of these goals," the President said.

Dr. Stevens stressed the importance of the forthcoming International Conference in Geneva for African Refugees where he said he will advocate for more assistance to those unfortunate and suffering victims.

With the recognition of 26 nations, he said, the polihario seem to have qualified for membership of the OAU but added that the Freetown summit deferre decision on the matter in order to lessen tension in the area.

Vice-President Almida had earlier conveyed personal greetings from President Fidel Castro to President Stevens and underlined Cuba's admiration for the prestige of Sierra Leone's Presidency.

He said President Castro, as current President of the Non-Aligned Movement, desires to work jointly with President Stevens, who is current Chairman of the OAU, in order to effect changes in the interest of both movements.

Earlier, on arrival at the Freetown International Airport, Lungi, at the head of an eleven-man delegation, the visiting Vice-President was received by the Second Vice-President, Mr. C. A. Kamara-Taylor Foreign

Minister, Dr. Abdulai Conteh and the Cuban Ambassador to Sierra Leone, Mr. Alfonso Herrera.

Proposing a toast to the continued health and prosperity of the President, Government and people of Cuba, on behalf of President Stevens, the Government and people of Sierra Leone, Second Vice-President Kamara-Taylor noted that such visits further improve the relationship between the two countries and peoples.

He wished the delegation a happy stay.

CSO: 4420

SHAKI EXPRESSES APPRECIATION FOR EGYPTIAN TECHNICAL AID

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 23 Mar 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] **PRESIDENT** Siaka Stevens, the current Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, OAU, yesterday recalled with appreciation the significant technical assistance given to Sierra Leoneans by the Arab Republic of Egypt through training facilities to officers in the public and security services.

He said that such assistance in no small measure enhanced the success of the 17th OAU summit in this country last year.

President Stevens who was receiving the credentials of the new Egyptian Ambassador to Sierra Leone, Dr Abdel Kader Khalil at the State House said that the establishment of an Egyptian fund designed to launch a new era of technical co-operation between member-states of the OAU would be most welcome.

On the Palestinian issue Dr. Stevens said Sierra Leone as other like-minded states in the international Community, has expressed unequivocal concern in different international fora.

Government, he said, remains committed to the view that a just and equitable solution to the Middle East problem will only come about through the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab lands, and the recognition and acceptance that

the people of Palestine have a legitimate right to a homeland of their own in that region.

On the bilateral level, President Stevens said that a large number of Sierra Leoneans have over the years studied in Egypt while Egyptian technicians and students are assisting in Sierra Leone development efforts especially in educational institutions.

"We have always taken a keen interest in the maintenance of the special ties which exist between Sierra Leone and Egypt", the President remarked, and added that such ties have been nurtured over the years to an extent where both countries have derived fruitful benefits.

He conveyed warm and fraternal greet-

ings to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

In presenting his credentials, the new Egyptian envoy referred to the efforts of the OAU to find solutions to the burning issue within the African continent including the right of self-determination and independence for the Palestinians.

Dr Abdel Khalil expressed sentiments of high esteem from President Sadat to President Stevens and emphasized the amicable and friendly ties existing between the two countries.

The envoy was introduced to President Stevens by the Acting Foreign Minister, Sahr Fiddle Fabor, and the ceremony was witnessed by the First Vice-President, Mr S. I. Koroma; the Second Vice-President, Mr C. A. Kamara-Taylor and Cabinet Ministers.

ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL PLANNED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Mar 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Lane Joe Sesay]

[Text] GOVERNMENT is to set up an export promotion council in a new drive to generate much-needed foreign exchange and strengthen the base of the economy.

Apart from assisting Government in the identification of "made-in-Sierra Leone" products with export potential, the proposed council will also encourage, promote and develop export trade through the export of goods from this country.

All being well, Parliament, which resumes sitting tomorrow after the weekend recess, is expected to give its blessings to the Sierra Leone Export Promotion Council Act 1980.

The Bill itself is expected to be tabled in Parliament this week.

The Council will be empowered to grant awards and certificates of merit to persons for their outstanding contribution in the promotion of this country's export trade.

It will be conducting periodic reviews of the export policy and advising Government on measures to be ta-

ken to improve the performance of the export of goods in world markets.

The Council will engage in promotional publicity in Sierra Leone and abroad, develop new markets for old products and new products for old as well as new markets.

The Council will carry out research, participate in exhibitions (both in Sierra Leone or abroad), prepare a directory of exporters in Sierra Leone and organise workshops, seminars and conferences on export promotion.

Members of the Council will be known as directors and will be drawn from the Ministries of Finance, Trade and Industry, Natural Resources and Livestock, Transport and Communications and Agriculture and Forestry, the chamber of Commerce and that of Mines.

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE DESIGNS SOLAR WATER HEATER

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 19 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] THE Department of Technical Engineering at Fourah Bay College has designed a solar water heater vital for hospitals where hot water is constantly used, it was disclosed this week.

Also designed is a solar dryer for drying rice in the fields.

The disclosures were made by Dr. Michael Bassy of the Technical Engineering Department at Fourah Bay College who is involved in research on "Solar Energy" at the opening of a week-long workshop on "Solar Energy and its use" which started at the Home Economics Centre in Freetown.

The week-long workshop is jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Education and the Meals for millions-Freedom from Hunger Foundation.

Speaking at the opening ceremony the Chief Education Officer Mrs. Oredola fewry maintained that Home Economics was one area which should be seen to relate to life around us and relevant to local conditions.

She said that Sierra Leone has much potential in utilising Solar Energy because it is blessed with a lot of sunshine.

She expressed the hope that the workshop would devise ways by which Solar Energy could be used to the benefit of all and assured participants that her Ministry was prepared to give all the assistance it could to make the project meaningful.

The Director of the African Programme of "Meals for Millions-Freedom From Hunger Foundation Mr. Leslie Temanson explained the aim of his organisation in helping to utilise the sources already available to them.

Such resources he said were highly nutrition-related problems such as exist in Sierra Leone.

In his contribution Dr. Michael Bassy outlined ways in which Solar Energy could be utilised to the benefit of people at all social levels.

NEW POWERS FOR TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Mar 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Lans Joe Sesay]

[Text] **TRANSPORT** and Communications Minister, Mr. Brima Kabbie has been empowered by Parliament to ensure that the clearing and forwarding of all sea and air cargo go through the proper channel.

Mr Kabbie has also been given power to make rules with a view to securing the proper operation of the Cargo Clearing and Forwarding (amendment) act 1981.

These Powers were contained in a bill which was passed into law last Friday after few amendment by MPs.

Piloting the bill, Minister Kabbie explained that it was also to make stiffer the penalties in the principal act of 1974, meaning the cargo clearing and forwarding act of that year.

The Minister however made it clear that the new law does not apply to certain category of people.

This category, he said, includes individuals clearing

and forwarding their personal effects or baggage through any port within the province of Sierra Leone; cargo imported for private and non-commercial purpose and cargo to the government of this country or to any foreign or international mission that is granted immunity by the Sierra Leone Government.

Contravening the Law, by importing large consignment without a valid licence issued by the Ministry can result in a Le2,000 fine or five years in jail or both fine and imprisonment.

Information and Broadcasting Minister Mr. J. Laverse in his contribution said that the new law also protects the interest of importers in this country.

Mr. Laverse recalled that he was Freight Manager of Sierra Leone Airways when the Principal Act was passed in 1974 to protect the interest of importers against pilfering that was rampant at the Quay and Airport.

The Attorney-General, Mr. A.B. Kamara cited pertinent clauses of the Principal Act which he said categorised the various importers affected by the new law.

He drew the attention of the House to the objects and reasons of the bill, which he said are aimed at making provision for the prosecution of offenders under sections of the Cargo Clearing and Forwarding act of 1974.

Labour Minister A.B.M. Kamara outlined some of the functions of the Clearing and Forwarding Board one of which he said was to recommend intending importers to the Minister for acquisition of licences.

Health Minister, Francis Minah described the bill as non-controversial but observed that the relevant sections of the parent act which were being amended were not distributed to members.

Speaking during the debate, the Member for Bombali South, Mr. Sembu Forna, described the amendment as a mischief-making Act, especially meant to frustrate small-scale Sierra Leonean businessmen and that it was not in the interest of small business to pay for licences.

IMPORTANCE OF GENERAL ELECTIONS STRESSED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Mar 81 pp 1, 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE expected General Elections to Parliament promise the hall marks of a very important development in our political life.

Coming from the horse's mouth itself, the regulations will provide for genuine contests in the various constituencies thereby effecting procedures that have been seen to work admirably well in some One-party States.

The quintessence of democratic formulae lies in the effectuation of systems whereby the people should be able to express and demonstrate their choices as to who should govern them and how.

Tanzania, Kenya and more recently the Ivory Coast has demonstrably shown that even in a one-party stated-Africa, systems can be effected whereby unwanted politicians (including Cabinet Ministers) can be thrown out through the ballot box....

In the Ivorian elections last year 120 out of a total of 147 parliamentarians were voted out and replaced by candidates who reflected the wishes of the electorate.

Sierra Leone, by adopting such a tested system, would be laying down foundations for genuine elections in which the views and desires of the people would be truly expressed and exerted.

That, needless to add would of course ease political tensions and frustrations and activate that Parliamentarians actually work to gain the confidence of their constituents.

Recent years have for instance seen many of our Parliamentarians, who depend on a grand and continual party backing, neglecting or even ignoring their constituencies, much to the chagrin of the suffering communities

they are supposed to represent in Parliament.
By following procedures whereby two or more contestants would be vying for each Parliamentary seat without fear of favour under our One party system, our voters would be given the necessary opportunity to exercise and demonstrate political maturity in voting for able personalities and doing so basically on issues rather than on sentimentality.

Considering that contestants would be under the One-party umbrella and that the basic party objectives would be permanently recognized and adhered to, the principal consideration as a voter would be the genuineness and pragmatic capability of contesting persons, who would pursue the overall interests of constituents and of the nation generally.

Such elections should generally naturally be free and fair.

Every candidate should, in addition, be guaranteed adequate protection of his or her person in addition to free movement and expression.

From all indications the elections are certain to be held this year and with the present One-party Republican Constitution it is just a matter of adhering to those provisions genuinely.

We have a good chance of making the Elections provision in our Constitution work. We should take it.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

OPEC LOAN—The Sierra Leone Government has signed seven million United States dollar loan agreement with the OPEC International Development to finance a highway maintenance programme of the Ministry of Works. The loan is also co-financed by the International Development Association (IDA) an affiliate of the World Bank. The project which is designed to improve the road maintenance operations of the Works Ministry, comprises the resealing of selected roads, the rehabilitation of certain gravel roads, through the use of modern maintenance equipment and a training component. While the project will assist in the re-organisation of the Ministry of Works network it will also remove serious transportation bottlenecks and assist to increase the production of rice and cash crops, as well as undertake the rehabilitation of the iron ore mines at Marampa. The agreement was signed in Vienna on behalf of the Government of Sierra Leone's Ambassador to Italy Mr. Birch Conteh who said that the loan was the fourth to be extended to this country. The Chairman of the Governing Board, Dr. Mahsoun Jalal signed on behalf of the OPEC Fund. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 20 Mar 81 p 4]

PLEA TO NEW CHIEF—PRESIDENT Stevens has said in Freetown that the selection of any Paramount Chief during an election rests on the people who are eligible to choose their traditional ruler. Addressing the recently elected Paramount Chief of Mambolo, in the Mambolo Chiefdom, Kambia District, Bai Seboru Sumano II at a presentation ceremony at the State House, he reiterated that government will continue to recognise and appreciate the importance of the Chieftaincy institution. Urging the Paramount Chief to put the interests of the people foremost, Dr. Stevens noted that Mambolo Chiefdom has had a rich historical past and it was therefore important for the Chief to work amicably with his people to recapture some of the virtues that had been lost. He added that government was looking forward to the development of Mambolo and appealed to the people to support officials of the Seed Multiplication Project located in the district. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Mar 81 pp 1, 8]

NEW BRIDGE—The Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Mr. A. B. Kamara has performed the turning of the sod ceremony for the construction of a bridge over the Massana River, linking Port Loko and Bombali Districts. The ceremony is a self-help project carried out in his Port Loko North Constituency. The new project, will provide an alternative route to the people of Sanda Magbolontoh Chiefdom in Port Loko District for the transportation of agricultural produce to leading market centres in Freetown and the Provinces, throughout the year. In a speech marking

the occasion, the Attorney-General recalled previous representations made to him by the Paramount Chief and people requesting his help towards the materialisation of the project and expressed pleasure in sharing with them the joys of a dream about to be realised. Paramount Chief Brima Sanda Sorie III of Sanda Magbolontoh Chiefdom thanked the Minister and recalled the extensive self-help work he had undertaken since his election to Parliament. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 20 Mar 81 p 4]

CSO: 4420

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

FRG REFUGEE AID--Mogadishu, Thursday--The government of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) has further contributed 2,065,000 U.S. dollars for the assistance to refugees in Somalia, it was learned here today. The money was put at the disposal of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as support for the project of "Water Supply for Refugee Camps in Somalia." The objective of this project is to make a contribution towards ensuring water supplies for the refugees living in camps.--HEEGAN-- [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 27 Feb 81 p 2]

DPRK DELEGATION--Mogadishu, Thursday--The North Korean delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister, Kim Joe Bong, left here on Monday after an 8-day visit to Somalia. During the visit, the Korean delegation had various discussions on promoting bilateral relations and cooperation with senior Somali party and government officials. The delegation also toured refugee camps in Jalalaqsi, Hiran region, and several development projects some of which were launched with North Korean assistance. Mr. Kim pointed out the fact that both Somalia and Korea were inscrupulously partitioned by colonialists and are struggling for the unification of their peoples. The Korean Deputy Foreign Minister further declared that his country acknowledges that the party, government and people of the SDR stand by the cause of the Korean people, and added that the party, government and people of Korea support the cause of the Somali people. (SONNA) [Excerpts] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 27 Mar 81 p 2]

AUSTRALIAN REFUGEE AID--Mogadishu, Thursday--According to a press release issued by the Australian High Commission in Nairobi, Australia will provide Somalia with 3,650 tonnes of flour valued at 1,652,000 US dollars including freight costs which will be borne by the donor government. The Australian gift to Somalia is made under the food aid convention and underlines Australia's continuing readiness to assist Somalia in coping with the enormous problems created by the drought and the growing influx of refugees into the country, the press release says. Further, Australia is making a cash grant of 100,000 US dollars to the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian office for expenditure in Somalia. The grant will finance a programme for sand dune stabilization to curb sand encroachment on agricultural lands and main towns along the southern strip of the Indian Ocean coast, near Shalanbood, in the Lower Shabelle region. The agreement of aid provision to Somalia has been reached between the government of Australia and the SDR. The delivery of the flour consignment will be made before June this year. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 20 Feb 81 p 2]

RHODBANK CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCES GOALS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] RHOBANK will seize any business opportunities which come its way following the recent Government take-over, says chairman Mr C. G. Tracey.

Discussing the group's future under its new owners, the chairman told Business HERALD this week: "There are certain advantages these days in having a Government shareholding and we will make use of these, including our merchant banking and financial institution subsidiaries."

Mr Tracey would not say what specific advantages might accrue.

In the first half of the financial year to March 31, profits had improved. On dividend policy he said that the Government endorsed Rhobank's previous policies and, subject to the approval of the board, the same principle would apply.

Training

Mr Tracey said the Government had assured him it wanted the management style to continue and would not interfere. "Our policy of having a non-executive board (apart from the three chief executives) will continue."

Great importance was being placed on training and also on getting in many Zimbabweans who had gained experience abroad and who had returned to the country. "They are mainly blacks."

There had been no significant rise in the number of resignations since the announcement of the takeover, nor had the level of deposits dropped.

Mr Tracey said Rhobank was still on very good terms with the Bank of America. "Naturally, they were disappointed, but they said, 'You can't win them all.'"

Relations with the world banking community were also very good and there had been no change in their outlook since the take-over.

Nedbank has a management contract for two more years and Mr Tracey says that by then Rhobank (its name will change to Zimbank on June 1) should have developed its own managerial skills.

CSO: 4420

NEW SALISBURY COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN NAMED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] BLACK councillors have been elected as the new chairmen to three of Salisbury City Council's committees.

Councillor Tobias Muzariri, of the Marimba Park-Westwood Ward 19, is the chairman of the 11-man finance and development committee. The former chairman, Councillor Timothy Stamps, is also a member of the team, which includes the Deputy Mayor, Councillor Simplicius Chihambakwa.

There are four main committees responsible to the council — the finance and development committee, general purposes, health, housing and community services and town planning and works.

Thirty-five councillors have been appointed to these committees which sit at intervals throughout the month until the monthly council meeting is convened when their recommendations and findings are debated, referred back for further consideration or rejected.

A local businessman, Councillor Muzariri, owns a chain of stores and butcheries in some of Salisbury's former townships.

The chairman of the Zimbabwe Express Motor-

ways and director of several companies, Councillor Solomon Tawengwa becomes the new chairman of the eight-man general purposes committee which also includes the former mayor, Councillor Jack Whiting.

The longest serving black member in the council, Councillor Tony Gara, takes over from Councillor Frank Mills as the chairman of the health, housing and community services committee. Councillor Mills, however, remains a member of the committee and his experience will be an invaluable contribution.

Alderman Ronald Cowan remains as chairman of the town planning and works committee.

The health, housing and community services committee and town planning and works have eight members each.

NEW COURTS' POWERS PUBLISHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by HERALD Correspondent: Bulawayo]

[Text]

THE details of the new two-tier primary courts system to replace the former chiefs courts have been published by the Government.

Friday's Government Gazette carried a copy of the Act providing for the application of customary law and of the new community courts.

The Customary Law and Primary Courts Act, 1981, also provides for the primary courts inspectorate responsible for reviewing the work of the courts.

A schedule at the end of the nine-page Act lays down offences which may be tried by the new courts, which will shortly come into operation.

● Theft of property which does not exceed \$50 in value.

● Molestation injury to any property which does not exceed \$50 in value.

● Assault which does not involve the use of weapons and which does not cause grievous bodily harm.

● Contraventions of district council by-laws and by-laws made in terms of the Tribal Trust Land Act, 1979.

Village courts — "dare repamusha" or "inkundla yekaya" — and community courts — "dare guru" or "inkundla enkulu" — are to be courts of first instance, the latter being the court of appeal for the former.

The presiding officer of a primary court is to be known as the "mukuru" or "umumane" in the village court and as the "mntungu" or "umakoni" in the case of community courts.

The presiding officer—appointed by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs — will in the village court exercise all the jurisdiction and powers of the court. In the case of the community courts, it will be at his discretion.

The presiding officer will be assisted by two or more assessors chosen from a list prepared by the Ministry.

A village court will have no jurisdiction in any civil case where the claim is not determinable by customary law or where the claim or value exceeds \$200; or to dissolve any marriage.

Every primary court will have the power to summons people before it — defendants in civil cases, or those required to give evidence.

A legal practitioner may not appear in a village court but can appear before a community court on behalf of a party in any civil or criminal case before such court.

Perjury, insults to primary court staff during any sitting of the court, wilful interruptions of proceedings, obstructions or hindrance, written or spoken contempt are liable to a maximum fine of \$100 or six months in jail.

STUDENTS TO STUDY BULGARIAN CO-OPS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] A GROUP of students will be sent to the School of International Co-operatives Movement in Bulgaria next year to study how proceeds from collective farms are shared, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said yesterday.

"When our cadres go there it will be easy for them to see how profits can be shared," he said. "We meet a situation here where people are not happy to begin to live in co-operatives because of this issue."

The Minister was giving the impressions of his delegation, which attended the Bulgarian Communist Party Congress in Sofia last week.

It included the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Dr Naomi Ndwadwa, and the Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Mupfema.

In a televised interview, Dr Sekeramayi said the congress attended by all revolutionary groups from Africa, offered a platform for forming bilateral relations, and various aspects

of assisting the liberation struggle in Southern Africa were discussed.

Of most interest to him was how well the Bulgarian co-operatives were functioning and the amount of agricultural literature available, he said.

Dr Sekeramayi said: "There is one central issue which was emphasised. In order to have co-operatives working effectively and as viable agricultural entities, the people on their own should be motivated to come into co-operatives."

"A lot of work has to be done to convince people of the superiority of co-operatives as a form of organisation leading to increased activity."

"It came to light that pilot projects should be established to serve and demonstrate that co-operatives are a better

way of organised farming among peasants."

He said Zimbabwe was lagging behind in setting up similar projects.

Lack of productivity, he said, was not only caused by poor soils, but also through a complete lack of organisation in the present rural agricultural set-up.

He said that in Bulgaria the land was not nationalised, but the people had consolidated their plots and had tractors at their disposal as was the case with necessary inputs.

They had worked out an efficient system of sharing profits.

The Bulgarians had taken 12 to 15 years to perfect their co-operative system.

TRADE TEAM TO VISIT CHINA

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 6

[Text]

A TEN-MAN Zimbabwean trade delegation leaves on May 2 for a 12-day tour of China and Hong Kong, the director of the Zimbabwe Promotion Council, Mr David Brewer, said this week.

The mission was aimed at making contacts with leading businessmen from the commercial, industrial and banking sectors. The visit is at the invitation of the Chinese Government following the Zimbabwe Economic Resources Conference last year at which Chinese businessmen were represented.

Mr Brewer said the delegation would be led by the council's vice-chairman, Mr Philip Chipudha, who would be travelling on a Chinese air ticket. The rest of the delegates would be sponsored by their organisations.

He said it was necessary to get closer to China because of the wide variety of items it had to offer. "We hope through our tour to make contacts with leading businessmen and to strengthen trade between our two countries."

While in China, the Zimbabwean businessmen will study mining, commerce, agriculture and industry and inform Chinese Government officials about Zimbabwe and its economy.

Mr Brewer said that during their tour, the delegation would have an opportunity to visit Hong Kong and look at trade opportunities.

Another delegation, from the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Zimbabwe, is expected to attend the Chinese Trade Fair in Canton between April 18 and 22. Members, who will pay their own expenses, are invited by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

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RACIAL UNDERTONES OF RHODALL FERROCHROME STRIKE AIRED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

EVENTS at Rhodall ferrochrome plant in Gwelo, where nearly 1 300 black workers went on strike while their white counterparts did not, have been greeted with some trepidation: they negate everything this country has been trying to build since independence — GOOD RACE RELATIONS.

Unfortunately, the white management at Rhodall has been telling its black workers that as far as it was concerned, Zimbabwe was outside the precincts of the plant, implying that the company was "a state within a state", hence its refusal to have dealings with the workers committee.

Black workers complain that those who belong to ZANU (PF) or who sympathise with the Prime Minister's party have been made victims of racial slurs. It would seem that the management is taking advantage of the reconciliation policy and has set the whole plant astremble with its discriminatory attitude.

One wonders why management has never offered trade examinations to its African apprentices and has kept two salary structures for employees of equal qualification and experience.

References that "Mugabe rules outside and not inside" the ferrochrome plant are a gross insult to the people of this country and should not be tolerated. It would be dangerous for the Ministry of Labour and Social Services to ignore events at Rhodall.

Other white reactionaries with a roving eye might feel that under the policy of reconciliation they can get away with frustrating black aspirations while the Government watches passively.

Reconciliation doesn't mean the maintenance of the status quo nor does it mean capitulation.

The strike at Rhodall wouldn't have happened if management had adopted the right attitude towards its workers and a desire for industrial peace.

SUGAR INDUSTRY PROJECT, MERGER REPORTED

Cost Could Run \$200 Million

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

A PROPOSED Government-backed sugar project at Chisumbanje in the south-east Lowveld will cost at least \$160 million at current prices, according to a special study presented last week to Mr Nick Cambitza, chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation.

The final cost, however, could run to over \$200 million when inflation is taken into account.

Mr Cambitza said yesterday that the IDC's board of directors will meet on May 7 to discuss the four-volume report prepared by a private firm of consultants. He stressed that the report was only preliminary.

After this meeting the IDC will open discussions with the Government, probably at the end of next month.

On the question of funding the project Mr Cambitza said that this would depend entirely on how the Government viewed the scheme. If it wanted to put Chisumbanje under the control of Tloco, the Government would have to raise the money.

Alternatively, a public company could be floated thereby giving Zimbabweans the opportunity to invest in the scheme. If this was to be the case then the IDC would be responsible for the funding.

One possible avenue of assistance might be the Commonwealth Development Corporation which has shown an interest in financing a large element of the outgrower contribution.

If the Chisumbanje project does go ahead it will cover 15 500 hectares, including 3 500 ha. under the existing Tloco development, making it slightly larger than nearby Triangle.

From the production target of 170 000 tonnes of cane the preliminary study estimates that 91 000 tonnes of sugar and 71 million litres of ethanol could be extracted.

An assumed selling price of \$230 per tonne for sugar and 33.50 per litre of ethanol has been used by the consultants.

To achieve this a labour force of 4 500 will be required, for whom 4 150 new homes will be built at a cost of \$21 950 000. The projected wage bill is \$7.5 million a year.

Merger Between the Two Cane Giants Out

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text] **THERE** is no question of merging Zimbabwe's two largest sugar cane producers, Hippo Valley Estates Ltd and Triangle Sugar Corporation Ltd, directors of both companies stressed this week.

Mr Brian Bullett, managing director of Hippo Valley, and Triangle's chairman, Mr Terry Goss, were both emphatic that joining forces was not in the interests of either company.

"One can see no virtue from any angle in a merger. Both have extremely good management which have reached an optimum size. All it would create is an impersonal and large central bureaucracy," said Mr Bullett.

"Besides, Anglo's interest in Hippo Valley is only 40 percent. Directly and indirectly we also own about 30 percent of Triangle. Outside shareholders are greater in number than we are and logistically it is just not on.

"It is true that the companies are jointly involved in marketing sugar, but that has been the case for years."

Mr Goss commented: "There is no question of a merger. We will continue as we have done in the past and report to our parent company, and not Anglo American in this country."

In terms of capital employed each company has invested between \$50 to \$60 million. Joining forces would create the largest group with a listing on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange.

Speculation that a merger was on the cards arose last August when the Anglo American Corporation, which controls Hippo Valley, bought a 50 percent interest in S & T Investments (Pty) Ltd, from Barlows for R87.5 million (Z\$81.3 million).

S & T Investments in turn controlled 53.5 percent of Triangle's parent company, Huletts Corporation.

The situation was further complicated by the fact that a condition of the deal gave Barlows an option to acquire 35 percent of Triangle. That option expired on March 1 and was not exercised.

As for the future of Hippo Valley, Mr Bullett says its estates will be at maximum capacity this year in terms of water supplies and milling. Production is estimated at 250 000 tonnes, including 50 000 tonnes from Mkwinda, owned jointly with Triangle.

Triangle is replacing its mill and is expanding capacity at a cost around \$18 million. This is in addition to a capital commitment of \$10 million for its share of the development costs at Mkwinda, says Mr Goss.

Since both companies will have reached maximum capacity by 1983 exports will start to diminish as domestic consumption rises. "Hence the importance of the Government's proposed development of Chisumbanje for sugar and ethanol", says Mr Bullett.

"I don't think Hippo Valley would be interested in investing in the Chisumbanje project. At the moment we have to recover \$10 million in losses from three disastrous crops."

BUSINESSMEN URGED TO USE MOZAMBIKAN PORTS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] ZIMBABWEAN businessmen should switch their imports and exports to Mozambican ports to save themselves and the country valuable foreign exchange and delays in deliveries, Mr Chester Mhende, managing director of freight agents Eximp says.

Many people had a political bias against Beira and Maputo ports, he claimed, because of past propaganda.

"But in view of the close ties between Zimbabwe and Mozambique today it is of crucial importance for us to utilise those ports fully.

"It is better to learn from our and their mistakes and thereby improve standards of service. It is preferable to build up trade by a gradual process and this can be achieved if more people use Beira and Maputo.

"Besides, the current congestion in South Africa will force businessmen here to use Mozambique," said Mr Mhende.

Costs were up to 30 percent cheaper for merchants using Beira and Maputo compared with South African routes.

Mr Mhende said delivery time from Beira to Salisbury was four weeks, Maputo five weeks compared to eight to nine weeks from Durban.

Problems

"Following Zimbabwe's independence, Zambia, Malawi, Zaire, Botswana and Swaziland have all looked to the South African ports. With the resultant increase in traffic coupled with the boom conditions in South Africa, I am not surprised the South Africans have placed priority on their own imports and exports.

"But there are problems in Mozambique. Since last April the country has earned something of a bad reputation. This, however, is not the fault of the port authorities, but of the handling agents at Beira and Maputo. The Mozambique Government must shoulder part of the blame, too.

"In this country we are forced to use four agents. They may be able to cope at the moment, but at the end of the day they won't."

'Inadequate'

At present Mr Mhende said that each of those agents represents some six Zimbabwean agents excluding any Malawian, Zambian or South African agents they may also be acting for.

"The situation is totally inadequate, especially when one knows that those agents give a better service to long-established customers at the expense of new and emergent companies.

"There is no reason why Mozambique should not permit two or three Zimbabwean agents to operate in Beira and Maputo. Through that they would increase local employment, competition, thereby enhancing Mozambique's reputation," suggested Mr Mhende.

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SHAVA CALLS FOR EFFORT TO DEVELOP MANPOWER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] ZIMBABWE faced a critical shortage of skilled manpower and the Government plans to expand technical colleges in Salisbury and the Bulawayo to help meet the need, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Frederick Shava, said yesterday.

Opening the Metal Box apprentice training centre in Salisbury, Mr Shava said the country should "summon all its efforts" to produce sufficient manpower to stop development from stagnating.

Mr Shava appealed to the private sector to provide improved in-service practical training.

Such training still relied on the "sitting next to Nellie" principle, which had been largely discredited. Most journeymen were more concerned with meeting production deadlines than passing on knowledge.

Mr Shava urged industrialists to explore ways of pooling their resources with the aid of Government for greater effectiveness in training.

At present the efforts of most of private sector concerns were too fragmented and parochial.

"The pooling of resources will enable more people to be trained at a lesser cost--especially with regard to foreign currency for the importation of training equipment.

"The Government is considering incentives for employers who take a definite initiative in collective efforts."

The Minister also appealed to employers to take effective measures to redress the racial imbalance in the number of apprentices. The claim that Africans were unable to cope with technological concepts because of their cultural background was "complete and utter nonsense."

This belief has no place in an independent and non-racial Zimbabwe."

It was also important for employers to train people who would stay in the country.

BRIEFS

NEW BATTALIONS FOR MANICALAND--MANICALAND'S new infantry battalions--34 and 35--have arrived in the province and have established themselves next to two battalions already based in the 3 Brigade area, 31 and 32. The brigade now has five infantry units under its command, the fifth--33 Battalion--being based at Addams Barracks, here. Tsansaguru Barracks, near Rusape, will house 34 Bn while 35 Bn will be based at Changadzi, near Birchenough Bridge. The former is with 32 Bn while the latter is with 31 Bn. Several thousand ZANLA personnel will start passing through Umtali soon as part of the repatriation exercise of former combatants and others who left the country during the war. A military spokesman confirmed the men and women would be travelling to Umtali by train and after documentation had taken place would carry on to Salisbury. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Apr 81 p 3]

W. GERMAN TOUR--THREE West German academics have arrived in Salisbury for a 10-day study tour, it was announced yesterday. The Chancellor of the German Technical University at Aachen, Professor Guenter Urban, a professor of mining engineering, Dr Klaus Spies, and the director of the university, Mr Werner Weber, will have "extensive" discussions with the University of Zimbabwe. Talks will centre on future relations between the universities, especially in the field of engineering. Professor Urban will also meet the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka. The programme for the visitors include a tour of the Wankie Colliery, the Wankie Power Station and possibly some other mines. They will also go to the Salisbury Polytechnic. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 7]

SWEDES STUDY TOURISM--A PARTY of nine Swedish tour operators has arrived in Zimbabwe on a four-day visit to assess the package tour potential here. Led by Mr Eric Engzell, who is a special consultant to the Swedish Government travel bureau, the party is the first tourist group from Sweden to visit this country. "We shall be looking at Great Zimbabwe Ruins, Victoria Falls, Kariba and Wankie. "Zimbabwe has preserved its wealth of wildlife which has been destroyed in other parts of Africa and Swedes are particularly motivated towards seeing this," Mr Engzell said. He said recent fighting around Bulawayo had been reported in the Swedish Press, resulting in many would-be visitors expressing alarm about visiting Zimbabwe. "One of our tasks will be to go back and reassure these people that they will enjoy the holiday of a lifetime in Zimbabwe," he said. Package tours from Stockholm would begin next year. "Since Swedes like to spend part of their holiday on a sunshine coast the 14-day tours will include a week in either the Seychelles or Mauritius," he added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 13]

ZIPRA GROUP FLIES HOME--A GROUP of ZIPRA former guerillas from Angola arrived in Bulawayo aboard an Angolan aircraft yesterday morning. The former guerillas, all unarmed and in civilian clothing, travelled in nine military trucks from the Bulawayo airport to Brady Barracks from where it was believed they would be taken to the Gwai River Mine ZIPRA camp. The exact number of the group has not been disclosed, but each truck had about 20 people. Last month Dr Nkomo, president and Minister without Portfolio, said he hoped the last of a ZIPRA contingent trained in Angola would be arriving on either March 28 or 29. Since then various delays have occurred, but it is believed that the last of the ZIPRA personnel from Angola are due to arrive this week. Asked whether there were still more ZIPRA military personnel outside the country apart from the Angolan group, Dr Nkomo said then: "If we have any more of our children outside the country who are due to return, we will let the nation know when the time is appropriate. "We do have students who will return home from abroad when they have completed their studies." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 3]

MIGRATION FIGURES INCREASE--ALMOST twice as many people left Zimbabwe in the first two months of the year compared with the same period of 1980, but the number of immigrants also increased, according to official figures released in Salisbury yesterday, reports Ziana-Reuter. The figures showed 3719 people emigrated in January and February compared with 1947 last year. But the number of immigrants more than doubled from 860 to 1747. Migration figures are not published on a racial basis but most of those leaving the country are believed to be white, while a significant number of new immigrants are returning black Zimbabweans. Political observers anticipate sharply higher emigration in April and May, which coincide with the end of the school term, as well as the end of contract periods for a significant number of public employees, many of whom are expected to leave the country. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 3]

INCREASED DRUG PRODUCTION--A NEW \$4 million expansion programme by CAPS (Pvt) Ltd will enable the company to treble its production of drugs and medicines for Zimbabwe and its export markets. Mr Maurice Kramer, CAPS' managing director, said the project, to be completed by the end of 1982, would put CAPS on a par with the most advanced pharmaceutical manufacturers anywhere in the world. Besides investment in new equipment, a 1400 m² plant for production of all penicillin products is to be built in Salisbury. A sterile department for manufacture of non-penicillin medicines is included in the overall project. Building begins next month and Mr Kramer said that the project had been planned to avoid disruption of drugs and medicine supplies during the construction period. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 5]

BUILDING PLANS FOR SALISBURY--BUILDING plans worth \$3.7 million were approved by Salisbury City Council last month. The largest number of plans approved were for dwellings (109). The commercial and industrial sectors had 21 and 33 plans approved, respectively. Last month's sub-total of \$3,765,482 brought the total amount for plans approved since July 1 last year to \$30,464,037. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 5]

BARTER DEALS REJECTED--TWO proposed barter deals, which would have helped to relieve the country's critical vehicle shortage, have been quashed by stringent

regulations regarding "no currency involved" imports. A Malawian transport company offered 86 Bedford trucks for sale in Zimbabwe, with the proceeds being put into an account for the Malawi Government in Salisbury. The money, more than \$1 million, was then to be used to purchase essential items for Malawi. A representative of the company approached the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, but was advised to see the Reserve Bank. There he was referred back to the Ministry. The Reserve Bank was not available for comment, but it is understood that barter deals are frowned upon and that exports must be paid for in cash. The second case involved the importation of vehicle kits in exchange for about \$1 million worth of tomatoes. A spokesman for the Ministry of Trade and Commerce said that the barter system was only used as a method of trade in exceptional circumstances or as a last resort. However, the Government was looking into the barter system as a more frequent method of trade. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 1]

ENDING FUEL DEPENDENCE--ZIMBABWE is working out plans to reduce its dependence on South African ports for its fuel imports, a Government spokesman said yesterday. The plans involve buying more fuel from Mozambique and re-routing fuel shipments from South African Ports to Mozambican ports. The spokesman said the measures were in line with Government policies. "We are working more and more in that direction." He said that by about the middle of the year, it was expected that about half of the country's petrol requirements will be coming from the refinery in Maputo. He said there were enough stocks to see the country through difficult times. Zimbabwe bought its fuel to the best advantage because it purchased its requirements on the "spot" market, which at present were favourable and not on contract terms. There has been an upsurge in the consumption of fuel since Independence. Petrol consumption had gone up by 18 per cent while diesel had risen by 19 per cent. During 1980, the consumption was 179,630 metric tonnes petrol, 296,166 tonnes diesel, 40,618 metric tonnes aviation fuels, 23,691 metric tonnes kerosenes and 4,420 metric tonnes liquid petrol gas. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 1]

PARK FOR CONTAINERS--A NEW Salisbury-based company, Independent Container Operators, has set up a container park in the industrial sites, with full cleaning and repair facilities. The company's manager, Mr William Leen, said the park offered services to both importers and exporters. It was the only one in Zimbabwe with full cleaning and repair facilities on site. The fork-lift trucks, high pressure cleaning machines and welding equipment are imported. Mr Leen said the present capacity of the park was about 360 containers. Plans are underway to increase this to 600. * Picture shows containers in storage at the new container park. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 3]

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